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Catalogus Stirpium, &c.

OR,

A Catalogue of PLANTS

Naturally growing and commonly cultivated in divers Parts of *England*,

More especially about *Nottingham*.

CONTAINING,

The most known *Latin* and *English* Names of the several PLANTS, the Tribe they belong to, the Time of their flowering, and of those which are either Officinals, or otherwise of any known Efficacy, such Virtues are briefly mentioned as may be depended upon. With an *English* Index. To which is added, for the Benefit of the *English* Reader, a general Distribution of PLANTS, according to Mr. RAY, an Explanation of some *Botanical* and *Physical* Terms, and an Alphabetical List of PLANTS in Flower for every Month in the Year, together with short Directions when to gather any Parts of them.

Medicus omnium Stirpium (si fieri potest) Peritiam habeat consulo: Sin minus plurium Saltem quibus frequenter utimur.

GALEN *Lib.* I. Antidot.

By C. DEERING, M. D.

NOTTINGHAM:

Printed for the AUTHOR, by G. AYSCOUGH, and sold by C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, *London*. 1738.

38938
April 10, 1930

NOBILISSIMO PRINCIPI

THOMÆ NOVICASTELLI DUCI
AURATÆ PERISCELIDIS EQUITI.

ILLUSTRISSIMO FRANCISCO BARONI DE
MIDDLETON

HONORATISSIMO ROBERTO CLIFTON,
BARONETTO ORDINISQ: EQUESTRIS BALNEI.

ORNATISSIMO MUNDY MUSTERS, ARMIGER:

NEC NON

VENERABILI MAGISTRATUI MUNICIPII
NOTTINGHAMENSIS.

In quorum Territoriis,

Longè major Plantarum pars in hoc Opusculo
contentarum Spontè provenit,

IN

Pietatis et Observantiæ
Testimonium

ET UT

Suum cuiq: tribueret,

Hunc Stirpium Catalogum humillimè

D. D. D.

AUTHOR.

Occasional DEDICATION,

OF

Dr. *DEERING's*

CATALOGUE of PLANTS

Growing about *Nottingham*,

TO

William Griffith, Esq;

One of the Elder LIEUTENANTS of his Majesty's Royal Navy.

NOTTINGHAM:
Printed by GEORGE AYSCOUGH. 1738.

SIR

NOTWITHSTANDING the Hazard I run, of being attacked by a whole Swarm of *Satyrical Waſps*, for ſingling out YOU of all Men, to ſtand Godfather to my vegetable *Bantling*: Yet am I daring enough to recommend this little *Brat* to your Favour.

Monſtrous! cries one, Dedicate the Offspring of the Earth, to a Man who has ſpent the major part of his Life in quite a contrary Element.

The Inducement is the greater, and the Hope of ſucceſs the ſtronger.

Is it not reaſonable to expect that a Diſh of delicate Fiſh, would

be a more acceptable Preſent to a Gardiner; than a Basket of choice Fruit, of which he has great Plenty already? Or will a Perſon who has for a long Time been uſed to the wholeſome Smell of *Pitch* and *Tar*; not think the Fragrancy of a *Roſe* or *Clove-gilliflower* an agreeable Novelty? ſurely he will. And I do not doubt in the leaſt *Sir*, but You will receive this Offer of mine with as favourable a Countenance as once a great King did a *Turnip* from a poor Subject of his. This I promiſe myſelf the rather, becauſe the Diſtance between the Giver and Receiver is much leſs, and in the ſecond Place I expect no Reward.

Let Impertinence ſneer and prate what it will in Derogation of your Merit, I have enough to ſay in behalf of my PATRON, without having recourſe to a ſet of full-

ſome

ſome Compliments for Favours I never received, and without pretending to lie under Obligations You never burthened me with.

This frank Declaration, I hope will ſecure me from the Imputation of Flattery, in whatever I ſhall ſay concerning You.

If the Knowledge of Men and Things does only deſerve the Name of true Learning; which all diſcerning Men allow, You have had as great Opportunities to make yourſelf Maſter of it as moſt, having for a conſiderable Number of Years filled up the Poſt of a Sub-Governer of diverſe little Worlds. But if learning be confined to *Latin, Greek,* and the *Scholaſtical Sciences*; It is eaſily to be proved, that many whoſe undebauched natural Parts, with ſome additional Knowledge of the World, would

have made them valuable in their ſeveral Stations of Life, have by that ſort of Education been rendered either arrant *Pedants* or egregious *Coxcombs.*

In Regard to this, it may be ſaid of You with Truth; That your early Averſion to *Unproteſtant Languages,* has protected You from Pedantry, and that no *Scholaſtical Trammels* have taught your Reaſon to ſtumble.

Hence that rugged Simplicity and Plainneſs of Expreſſion for which *Engliſhmen* are ſo much famed, ſeems to be *Concentrated* in You. 'Tis that uniform *Roughneſs,* which beſpeaks You the Indulgence of Perſons of all Ranks from the higheſt to the loweſt with whom You converſe.

And though ſome few *Silken Ears,* who are as much ſtartled at a Crack of *Wind,* as others at the

the Report of a *Cannon*, ſhould be offended at the martial Briskneſs of your *Repartees*; it muſt be charged to their Ignorance of the World, where every one is the more conſiſtent with himſelf, the more he acts within Character, which You never fail to do.

Beſides whoever knows You, will do you that Juſtice, that (to ſpeak in your own *Phraſe*) whenever You fire a *Gun*, You take care not to charge it with *Ball*, your Deſign being only to bring to, not to do Damage.

How ridiculous would it appear ſhould a Man who has more than once bravely encountered a fierce Enemy on the Main, and ſplit the Back of *Neptune* in a thouſand Places, expreſs himſelf with a ſqueeking Voice, in Terms only ſuitable to a languiſhing Lover. If the Obſervation of the Ingenious *Mr. Pope*

in

in his *Eſſay on Criticiſm* be Juſt; that even a Poet when ſpeaking of that rough Element ſhould make his *Verſe* roar like the *Billows*: How much more ought it to be expected that one who for many Years has drawn his Breath in *Neptune's* Realm, ſhould ſpeak a Language conſonant to it.

I could enumerate many more Things tending to your Advantage, but that I fear to treſpaſs too much on your Patience wherefore I ſave your *Bluſhes*.

Daily Experience ſhews us, that Men who have gained a Competency, and are for leaving off Buſineſs generally flatter themſelves in vain with ſitting down in quiet, and enjoying the Remainder of their Days to their Satisfaction, whereas on the contrary, unleſs they chooſe ſome Amuſement equivalent to their uſual Way of Life, they

they never fail to breed Diſtempers contract Infirmity of Body, and haſten their End. This is in ſome Meaſure verifyed even in Yourſelf, who ſince it has been your Lot of late Years, to be exempt from the Fatigue and Toil of your former Imployment, and to live in a more calm Element, where the Air not like that at *Sea* is keen enough to carry off the ſuperfluities of a plentiful Diet, without the Help of adequate Exerciſe, are forced to give too frequently Admittance to that troubleſome Viſitor the *Gout*. 'Tis that which has encouraged me to believe it might not be unſeaſonable, as a *Phyſician* to offer you this generous Advice: That as You have in Time paſt taken Notice of the various Productions of the *Sea*, You would now turn your Eyes towards thoſe

thoſe of the Land, which will of Courſe ingage You in a gentle exerciſe of your Legs and Feet, and as that will cauſe thoſe Parts to Perſpire freely, a great Portion of the Matter which occaſions that painful Diſtemper will be diſcharged by the Pores of the Skin, and the Attacks of this bitter Enemy, of yours will be Fainter and leſs Frequent. Nor think the worſe of this Advice, becauſe given gratis, a repeated Trial will convince you of its Value. And now *Sir* this Tract being deſigned for the Service of the Publick, if it ſhould not in all Reſpects prove ſo ſatisfactory to You in particular as You might wiſh, at leaſt grant it the *Bleſſing* of your *Silence*, which I am confident will make it uſefull to many, who (ſhould You diſclaim your Patronage) would ſcarce deign to look into it. This Favour I hope

I may promiſe myſelf from your known Candor, and aſſure yourſelf on my Part, there ſhall ever be burning to You the *Candle of*

Sir

your very humble
and
obliged
Servant

C. D.

TO THE

READER.

OF all the Branches of Natural Knowledge none offers itſelf more readily to our View, than that of *Vegetables*; None is attended with leſs Difficulty and Hazard in the Purſuit; None more immediately both directly and indirectly conducive to our Health.

The beautiful Variety of their Shapes and Diverſity of Colours invite our Eyes; their Fragrancy which raiſes our Spirits rewards our Curioſity; and on the other Hand even the *fœtid Effluvia* of many of them, have their Merit in calming the irregular Hurry of the Spirits, to which the other Sex is rather more liable than ours.

They are no momentaneous Wanderers, all, even the leaſt durable among them, allows

allows us Time enough for Examination, and if ſome withdraw before we have taken Notice of them: They are ſure to make their Appearance again in due Seaſon, and that in their beſt Attire, and in the ſame Place, unleſs forced away by the violent Hands of the Husbandman.

They plentifully furniſh us, and all living Creatures with Materials for *Shelter*, *Food*, and *Phyſick*, and us in particular for many mechanical Uſes, tending to our Profit and Pleaſure.

The loweſt Rank of *Vegetables* the *Fungus* can in ſome Meaſure teſtify what I have juſt now affirmed. The common *Muſheroon*, the *Morel*, *Truffle* and above Twenty other different Sorts are fit for Food, and ſerve to heighten the Flavour of our Sauces. The foreign *Agaric* or *Fungus* of the *Larch Tree*, and that which reſembles it and grows with us on Willows are both Purgative, only ours in a milder Degree. The *Fungus* of the *Elder* is of great Efficacy in Inflamations and Swellings of the Throat, the Duſt of the *Fusball* as well as the Hull which contains it, more readily and ſurely ſtops the bleeding of a Wound,

Wound, and helps to consolidate it, than many other Remedies, and some Excrescences of Trees properly prepared, serve for Domestic Uses.

Is it not then Matter of Wonder, that this so useful and diverting Branch of Knowledge, should of all others be the most neglected by Physicians and Apothecaries, whom it most concerns to be well acquainted with it; and that the Business of Herbs is in many Places intirely left to ignorant Women, who impose upon the Country Dispensators, *quid pro quo. Cudweed* for *Groundpine*, *Liquorice Vetch* for *Goats-rue*, the *common Whitlow-grass* for the *Rue-leaved*, * *Round-leaved Wild Mint* for *Horehound* &c.

Botany has once been thought a Princely Study, and diverse Plants bear to this Day the Names of their † Royal Admirers of both Sexes; Would Persons of Leisure but consider the Advantages flowing from the

* Menthastrum folio rugoso rotundiore Spontaneum flore Spicato.

† Gentiana Gentian, *from* Gentius *King of* Illiria.
Achillea Yarrow, *from* Achilles. Homer's *Hero.*
Lysimachia Willow Herb, *from* Lysimachus, *a Friend and Relation of* Alexander *the Great.*
Arthemisia Mugwort, *from* Arthemisia, *Queen of* Halicarnassus, &c.

the Acquaintance with *Vegetables*, they ſoon would revive this almoſt obſolete Study, and many curious as well as uſeful Diſcoveries would be brought to Light.

A Gentleman who lives retired in the Country, often wiſhes for Company, this naturally introduces the Bottle, too great, and a too often repeated Doſe of which, not only in the long Run brings on Diſtempers, but too often Death itſelf to many, who otherwiſe might have lived to a good old Age. If he converſes with Books, they require Application and a Sitting Poſture, which if too much indulged is attended with Diſorders of which Studious Men are but too Senſible. Can there then be a more ſuitable as well as more agreeable Interpoſition between the Bottle and Books, then the Examination of the vegetable World? Where the continued moderate Exerciſe of the Body in an open Air will greatly contribute towards rectifying what a late Exceſs has put out of order; and on the other Hand when the Eye is tired with poring on Books, and the Mind fatigued with intenſe thinking, the former is relieved by the verdant Carpets he paſſes over, and the meſenteric Current which by the bended

Poſture

Posture of the Body compressing its Channels has been retarded, will by this gentle reiterated Motion be shaken into its wonted Celerity, by which the Mixture of the Blood will be preserved in a due State, the Texture of which would otherwise be broke and Hypochondriacal Symptoms would follow, often too Stubborn to be readily removed; As to the Mind, it will always be employed about something or other, and the viewing and examining the gay Produce of the Earth will effectually unbend, and divert it from more crabbed Contemplations; the new Acquaintance with her Children, will prove a most pleasing Entertainment, and the more it is cultivated the more valuable it will appear.

Not only the Gentlemen of Leisure, but the Ladies also, would they give themselves sometimes the Trouble to cast their Eyes upon the flowry Progeny of the Earth, and observe the almost infinite Variety of Beauties unenvied by each other, they would gain several considerable Advantages by it. The Exercise would prove beneficial to them in preventing the many Disorders to which their Sex makes them Subject, and which are caused and nursed by

Inactivety. Their Thoughts being harmlesly imployed about the fixed Inhabitants of the Fields, Meadows &c. would take Place of many less innocent ones, which else might too often turn to the Detriment of their own Character or that of others of their Sex. As they on Account of the Delicacy of their Fingers exceeds us by far in many Things which require a Nicety of handling, so there is no Room for Doubt (would they set about it) but they might gather, dry and preserve Plants for a dry Garden to a much greater Perfection than any of our Sex has hitherto done, which besides the Knowledge they would gain, would furnish them in the hoary Part of the Year, when the Inclemency of the Weather prevents their walking abroad, Choice of beautiful Patterns for their curious Needlework. This Town is already blessed with one valuable Example of this Kind, an Ornament of her Sex, and most worthy of Imitation, I forbear her Name, lest I should offend her Modesty, neither can she be long unknown to those who seek such female Society, where good Temper reigns and Detraction is a Stranger.

Even

Even Tradeſmen would find their Account in ſpending Part of that Time they ſet aſide for their Relaxation, in Converſation with the *Vegetable Tribes*. They moſtly take their Walks in Company of Men of various Taſte, except that one (which they ever blame in Coachmen) of baiting too often on a ſhort Stage. Were they on the contrary ſometimes to Walk by themſelves, or accompanied with Perſons whoſe Inclination did lead them to this innocent and uſeful Diverſion I am ſpeaking of, their Thoughts agreeably taken up, would not lean towards thoſe publick Houſes, where generally the Change and Badneſs of the Liquors conſpire with the Quantity to injure their Bodies; but moderately wearied with Exerciſe, returning Home, would make their Evening Cup as wholeſome as it is refreſhing.

Let a Perſon who has hitherto been incurious, look upon a moſt exquiſite Piece of Art through a magnifying Glaſs, and then let him take a ſmall ſeemingly rough and imperfect vegetable Production of Nature, and view it after the ſame Manner, and he will immediately confeſs that the longer, and cloſer he inſpects the latter the

more Beauty he discovers in it, and that the former the more it is examined, the rougher and more imperfect it appears. This may probably be a means to awaken his Curiosity to take more Notice of natural Things than he has done before.

The smallest *Moss* witnesses Contrivance, and the most transitory and imperfect Vegetable the *Fungus*, sets forth a most wonderful variety of Shape and Colour. A Man who indolently and incuriously spends his Days, may easily imbibe Atheistical Notions; but he who delights in Natural Knowledge, is forced by every Thing he looks upon, to acknowledge and admire the infinite Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of the great Author of all Beings,

Many Branches of Natural Knowledge are difficult to come at, expensive, and require a great Apparatus of Instruments; This is very easy, cheap, and within the Reach of every Person at least in some Degree or other.

The Great Author of Nature has provided all Countries with Food and Physick best suiting the Climate and Constitutions

of

of the Inhabitants. And if at this Time it is become neceſſary to make uſe of foreign Drugs in the Cure of various Diſtempers it is becauſe Men have taken to foreign Food, and make uſe of foreign Spices to ſharpen their Depraved Appetites. However there is ſtill a conſiderable Part of the Natives of all Countries who are ſo happy as not to have it in their Power to alienate their Conſtitutions, and therefore live upon the natural Produce of their native Soil. Theſe are ſtrong and hail and beget a ſound ſtrong and uſeful Race, and when ill, are to be relieved by the Produce of the ſame Land which furniſhes their plain Table.

For the ſake of ſuch who make up ſo neceſſary a part of a Nation, that they can by no means be ſpared, we ſhould diligently inquire, into what kind Nature every where provides for us, and when we have caſt up the Store, examine more ſtrictly into the Uſes the ſeveral Individuals may be put to. We ſhould not even paſs by the minuteſt Thing unregarded, becauſe for ought we know it may in Time diſcover itſelf to us either by Chance or on Examination to be one way or other of ſome conſiderable

ſiderable Uſe, which if it had eſcaped our Notice we ſhould never come to know.

How ridiculous then muſt it appear to a Man who is in ſearch after natural Things to hear an ignorant and incurious Perſon ask him, *What is that good for* ? without firſt beſtowing the Pains to look upon the Thing itſelf, about the uſe of which he wants to be informed. Surely nothing can be more rational than to keep up a ſtock of Knowledge of Things for future Diſcoveries. Had the Knowledge of thoſe Things of which we know ſome Uſes, not been previous to the Diſcovery of ſuch uſes, we ſhould not even have been acquainted with the Virtue of any one of the moſt known Vegetables. if the Canary Moſs called *Orcella* had not been taken Notice of, we ſhould never have found out its Uſe in Dying, nor that of the Derbyſhire Stone Moſs called *Cork* or *Arcel*.

Tho'all Plants upon Examination might be applied to Phyſical Uſes; yet are we not to think that they were all principally deſigned for ſuch Purpoſes. Some have a more manifeſt Phyſical Virtue than others, ſome rather ſerve for Food of Men and Animals;

Animals; some for mechanical Uses; some for Harbour for Beasts, Birds, and Fishes.

Much might be said in Favour of Botany, were it not for Fear the Reader should think the Porch too big for the House, wherefore I proceed to inform him what he may expect in the following Sheets.

The Plants are disposed in an Alphabetical Order for the Ease of those who are not acquainted with Method.

The first latin Name is the same with that in the third Edition of *Ray*'s *Synopsis*, to which are added the most known *Synonyma* of *Gerhard*, *Parkinson*, *Caspar* and *John Bauhin*, &c. for the Rest Recourse may be had to the *Synopsis*, the Reader being directed to the Page.

After the English Name the Tribe each Plant belongs to is pointed out. *e. g.* after *Rock Cresse* you find Cl. I. G, XXI. 2. Look into the general Distribution at the End of this Book and you'll presently see that it belongs to the first Class viz. that of Herbs, the twenty first Genus, viz. the *Tetrapetalous*,

Tetrapetalous, and the ſmall Figure 2 denotes that particular Sort of *Tetrapetalous* Herbs which bear ſmall Cods.

Next follow, the Time of their Flowering, and the Places where they grow, and laſtly of thoſe which are either Officinals, or elſe of ſome known Efficacy, ſuch Virtues are briefly mentioned, as may be moſt depended upon. I have here and there inſerted a Plant which does not grow wild in this Neighbourhood; but this is done to make it known that ſuch may be had in Gardens, (tho' not of home Growth) of this Kind are the *Holy* or *Bleſſed Thiſtle*, *Water Germander*, *Salomon's Seal*, *Angelica*, and others. I have likewiſe mentioned a few which, tho' chiefly raiſed for the Uſe of the Kitchen, yet are not without a manifeſt phyſical Virtue, which I do not doubt will readily be excuſed by my Readers. To this Catalogue, beſides the general Diſtribution of Plants according to Mr. *Ray*, is annex'd an *Engliſh* Index, and an alphabetical Liſt of Plants in Flower for every Month in the Year, with ſhort Directions when to gather any Parts of them. I have alſo added an Explanation of ſeveral Botanical and Phyſical Terms

which

which for Brevity's ſake have been made uſe of in the following Tract. The curious will not only find the *Graſſes* and *Ruſhes*, but all the different Sorts of *Fungus's* and *Moſſes*, which I have obſerved in my botanical Walks.

Plants mark'd with an *Aſteriſc* are not in the *Synopſis*.

There remains now that I ſhould make my publick Acknowledgment to thoſe Perſons who have lent me their Aſſiſtance. And in the firſt Place I own my Obligation to Dr. *Medley*, who, notwithſtanding his bodily Infirmity, has taken frequent Walks with me, and pointed out likely Places for certain Plants. I am no leſs beholden to Mr. *Tutin*, Druggiſt in this Town, who has ſhew'd me many Places, and has been of great Service to me in ſetting down proper Directions where to find the ſeveral Plants. But above all it is my Duty to declare, that I am highly indebted to that moſt finiſh'd Botaniſt Dr. *Dillenius*, preſent Profeſſor of Botany at *Oxford*, my moſt learned and worthy Friend, who has ſatisfy'd me concerning many Plants I was in Doubt of, eſpecially of the imperfect Kind.

Should this Attempt of mine be attended with the good Fortune of proving useful to those, who have thought fit to contribute towards the Publication of it; it will be no small Satisfaction to its well-meaning Author, and will in some Measure make him forget the want of Encouragement he has laboured under, having the Comfort to affirm with Truth:

Non sibi sed aliis,

Abreviated

Abreviated NAMES *explain'd.*

Buddl. Adami Buddle, Hortus Siccus.

C. B. Pin. Caſpari Bauhini Pinax.

Cat. Giſs. Johannis Jacobi Dillenii Catalogus Plantarum circa Giſſam naſcentium.

Cl. Claſſis.

Clus. Caroli Cluſſii Rariorum Plantarum Hiſtoria.

Comel. Cat. Pl. Holl. Johannis Comelini Catalogus Plantarum Indignarum Hollandiæ.

Gen. Genus.

Ger. Johannis Gerardi Hiſtoria Plantarum.

Ger. Em. Thomæ Johnſon Gerardus Emaculatus.

H. Oxon. Hiſtoria Oxonienſis.

Inſt. R. H. Joſephi Pitton Tournefortii Inſtitutiones Rei Herbariæ.

J. B. Johannis Bauhini Hiſtoria Plantarum univerſalis.

J. R. Hiſt. Johannis Raji Hiſtoria Plantarum.

Lob. Ic. Mathiæ Lobelii Icones Plantarum.

Lob. adver .Obſervationes et Adverſaria ejuſdem.

Matth. Petri Andreæ Mathioli Comentarii in Libros vi Dioſcoridis de Materia Medica.

Meth. Em. Methodus Plantarum Emendata Raji.

Merr. Pin. Chriſtophori Merret Pinax rerum naturalium britannicarum.

Park. Joannis Parkinſoni Theatrum Botanicum.

Pet. Con. Gr. Jacobi Petiveri Concordia Graminum.

Pet. H. Br. Ejuſdem Herbarium Britanicum.

Ph. Br. Phytologia Britannica.

Pluck. Alm. Leonardi Pluckneti Almageſtum botanicum.

R. Meth. Em. Raji Methodus emendata et aucta.

Riv. Auguſti Quirini Rivini Ordines Plantarum, Flore irregulari Monopetalo Tetrapetalo Pentapetalo.

Syn. Synopſeos Stirpium Raji Editio tertia.

Tab. Ic. Jacobi Theodori Tabernæmontani Icones Plantarum.

Trag. Hieronymi Tragi Stirpium Hiſtoria.

Catalogus Stirpium, &c.

A.

ABIES MAS THEOPHRASTI *Syn.* 441. Picea *Park.* Picea major *Ger.* *The common Firr, or Pitch Tree, by some called the Spruce Firr.*

The young Tops of this Tree make an excellent Antiscorbutic either infused or boiled in Beer or Wine, Experience has sufficiently confirmed their Efficacy in that Distemper in our *American* Plantations, where the Inhabitants used to be severely afflicted with it, who since they have taken to brewing a Kind of Liquor of Molosses, in which they boil the young Firr-Tops in the room of Hops, they are very little troubled with the Scurvey, and many of our Sailors whose Diet on board of Ships makes them subject to it, have had Reason to commend that Liquor. This Tree yields two rosinous Substances, a thin liquid Sort, which comes forth from the young Firrs, and is known in the Shops by the Name of *Strasburg Turpentine*, and a dry Substance resembling Frankincence, to which it is not unlike in Quality.

ABIES *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park.* Abies conis Sursum Spectantibus *C. B. Pin. The Female or Yew-leaved Firr-Tree.* Both this and the former belong to *Cl.* II. *G.* I. 2.

They bloſſom in May, and owe their Growth in this Country to the Diligence of thoſe Gentlemen who delight in planting Trees. There are in my Lord *Middleton's* Park at *Woollaton* many of the firſt Kind, and ſome of the laſt, as alſo about *Clifton* Hall, belonging to Sir *Robert Clifton*, Bart.

ABSINTHIUM VULGARE *Syn.* 188. *Park.* latifolium ſeu ponticum *Ger. Common Wormwood. Cl.* I. *G.* VIII. flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, grows plentifully all over moſt Villages about *Nottingham.*

It's Bitterneſs denotes it a Stomachic and deſtroyer of Worms. whence the Druggiſts moſt commonly ſell the Seed of it inſtead of the true *Semen Santonicum.* It is likewiſe a Deterſive abounding in an hot pungent Salt; this Salt is ſometimes given in recent Agues with Succeſs, corrected by the Addition of ſome Juice of Lemon. But as this Herb is very hot, and a great Dryer, and on that Account has been obſerved to affect the Eyes of People of a dry Habit of Body, ſo as to occaſion Dimneſs of Sight; it is not in ſo great Eſteem as formerly, eſpecially ſince there are Bitters far more grateful to the Pallate and Stomach, as well as more temperate. However, in cephalic and ſtomachic diſtilled Waters it makes a very good Ingredient, none but its finer Parts riſing in Diſtillation. It has alſo it's Merit in Fomentations, where it's deterſive Salt is of great Service.

Acanthium

Acanthium vid. Carduus tomentosus

ACER MAJUS. *Syn.* 4. 70. *Ger. Em.* majus latifolium Sycomorus vulgo dictum. *Park. The great Maple, commonly yet falsly call'd the Sycamore Tree.* This Tree is very common about Gentlemen's Seats and Church-yards, tho' no Native of *England.* There is a Walk of these Trees before St. *Nicholas's* Church in *Nottingham.* I have observ'd some of them in *Nottingham Coppice*, and upon *Clifton Hill.*

ACER MINUS. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em.* Minus vulgare *Park. The common Maple.* They both belong to *Cl.* II. *G.* II. 3. blossom in *March* and hold till *May.* In *Nottingham* Park. belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and otherwise pretty common in Hedges.

The *larger Maple* if tapped yields a considerable Quantity of Liquor of a sweet and pleasant Taste, which made into Wine is not much short of that of *Birch.* Mr. *Ray* affirms that this Juice clarify'd and boil'd after the manner of that of the *Sugar Cane* leaves a Salt hardly to be distinguished from *Sugar.* The Wood of both the *Maples* is very fit for the Lathe, will bear turning even to Transparency, and many Sorts of nice turnery Ware are made of it.

Acetosa vid Lapathum acetos. vulg.

Acetos arvensis vid. Lapathum acetosum repens lanceolatum.

Acetosella vid. Oxys alba.

ACINOS MULTIS *Syn.* 238. *I.B.* Ocymum Sylveſtre *Ger.* Clinopodium minus ſeu vulgare *Park.* *Wild Baſil.* Cl. I. G.XIV. flowers in June. I found this in Bury Hills near *Mansfield* in Company with Mr. *Bird* Apothecary, a Lover of Botany.

Acinos vid. Clinopodium.

ACORUS VERUS SIVE CALAMUS OFFICINARUM. *Syn.* 4. 37. *Park.* verus officinis falſo Calamus. *Ger. Em.*. *The ſweet ſmelling Flag or Calamus.* This is one of the anomalous graſs-leaved Plants. It puts forth it's Jule in *May.* Grows plentifully in the River *Soar* in many Spots, between *Kagworth* and *Loughborough.*

The ſpicy Bitterneſs of the Root of this Plant beſpeaks it a ſtrengthener of the Stomach and Head, and therefore may fitly be put into any Compoſition of that Intention. The Root preſerved may with good Succeſs be uſed by itſelf, and both the *Germans* and *Turks* are very fond of it, and reckon it a great Preſervative againſt infectious Air, which makes them commonly eat a Piece of the preſerved Root faſting. The Leaves having a very grateful Flavour are by ſome nice Cooks put into Sauce for Fiſh.

ADIANTUM NIGRUM OFFICINARUM *Syn.* 126 *J. B.*. nigrum vulgare *Park.* Onopteris mas *Ger. Em. Common black Maiden Hair.* Cl. I. G. IV. The Seeds of this and all other Plants of the *Fern* Kind appear in *Auguſt* and *September*: except a very few about *Midſummer.* It grows in great Plenty about the Rock-Holes in *Nottingham* Park, and divers other Places.

This

This is reckoned a good Remedy in Coughs, Asthma's, Pleurisies, &c. and on Account of it's being a gentle Diuretic also in the Jaundice, Gravel, and other Impurities of the Kidneys, whence *Hoffman* likewise calls it an *Anti-scorbutic*. These Virtues are ascribed to all the *Maiden-hairs*, but they should be used green; and tho' these Qualities cannot be deny'd them, yet are they too weak of themselves effectually to remove any of these Disorders, but may be joined in Composition with other Ingredients.

1. AGARICUS villosus tenuis inferne lævis *Syn* 31. *Cat. Gis.* Fungus Arboreus villosus, infernè planus *Dood. Syn.* II. *App.*

This I found horizontally growing on a Stump of a rotten Tree in *Colwick-Wood*, Tile-fashion, one above another, the upper Surface was green and downy, the Rim deep yellow, and the under Surface was smooth, and of the same Colour with the Rim, having neither Comb, Pores nor Holes.

2. AGARICUS membranaceus Sinuosus substantia gelatinæ. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gis.* putridis arborum ramis inhærens plurimis simul cohærentibus, luteus Sambucino similis. *C. B. Pin* colore suo manus inficiens Genistæ vulgari spinosæ adnascens *Merr. Pin.*

This *Fungus* I found growing on a Post between Mr. *J. Deverell's* and the Minister's House at *Wilford*.

I have also observ'd another Jelly-like *Fungus* in *Colwick-Wood*, on rotten Sticks of a transparent white Colour.

3. AGARICUS mesentericus violacei coloris. *Syn.* 22. *Cat. Gis.* Fungus arboreus purpureus corrugatus *Dood. Syn.* II. *App.*

I found it on a Piece of decayed Timber, of a deep Mazarine Blue of a Velvet Hue, ſomewhat wrinkled, but the under Surface was ſmooth.

4. AGARICUS Lichenis facie variegatus *Syn. ibid. Inſt.* R. H. Fungi Salicum, colore varii pernicioſi *I. B.*

This *Fungus* grows moſtly flat on rotten Trees of any ſort, even old Timber, ſometimes ſtreaked, ſometimes only of one Colour; it has neither Pores nor Holes.

5 AGARICUS pedis equini facie *Syn. ibid. Inſt.* R. H. Fungi arborei ad ellychnia I. *B.* Fungus durus ſive igniarius. *Park. Toochwood* or *Spunk.*

This *Fungus* is underneath full of minute Pores, tho' the *Synopſis* intimates the contrary, and I believe that the ſlimy white Subſtance which covers the underſide of it when freſh, and hides the Pores, has occaſion'd the Miſtake.

It has its Name from the Uſe it is put to chiefly in *France* and *Germany*. They boil it in a very ſtrrong Lye, and when dry again, beat it with a Mallet, and afterwards boil it in (Germany) with Saltpetre (in France) with Gunpowder. This Generally is much of the ſame Shape, anſwers the End of Tinder, and is much cleaner.

I found this *Fungus* in one of the Hell Cloſes by the Leen-ſide on a Willow where I obſerved many growing one above the other, of which the lowermoſt were largeſt.

6. ARARICI

6. AGARICI Trilobati minimi ſine pediculo Folliis quercinis adnaſcentis Vernon varietas minus lobata. *Syn.* 22.

It grows not only on Leaves, but rotten Sticks, &c. The back or convex Part is extremely white, the concave Part is of a browniſh Aſh-Colour, occaſioned by the Colour of the *Lamellæ*, which do not join in the Center, but leave a little round Space in the Middle.

7. AN. FUNGUS Arboreus lobis rubellis diverſi modè figuratis et punctatis *Syn.* 23.

I obſerved this in hollow Oaks in *Calton Cowdale*, it varies very much in Shape and Size, having ſeen from an Ounce or two, to near two Pounds Weight. It is of a fleſhy and Juicy Subſtance, has neither Holes nor Pores, but is dotted on the Outſide with red, not unlike the Meat of a Lobſter-Claw.

8. AGARICUS INTYBACEUS *Inſt.* R. H. *Syn. ibid.* arboreus maximus poroſus, diverſimodè ſe dividens et protrudens *Dood. Syn.* II.

The *Synopſis* deſcribes this *Fungus* from *J. Bauhin* to be of a conſiderable Magnitude. (*I have ſeen ſome in* Colwiek Wood *a Foot and a half Diameter*) made up of nothing but Leaves, of which ſome paſs over and ſome paſs under each other, *to which I add*; that theſe *Fungous* Leaves are moſtly half an Inch thick, all joining in one thick Baſis. by which it adheres to the Stump of an Oak Tree. It conſiſts of two ſorts of Fibres, thoſe which frame the upper and outward Surface, are tough and of a ligamentous firmneſs placed Horizontally; the others are ſoft and perpendicular to the firſt, and

form together the under Surface, which is exceeding white, and full of ſmall Pores.

9. * AGARICUS intybaceus magnus exalbo et ſubluteo in carneum colorem vergens minutim infernè poroſus.

This *Agaric* differs wide from the former, which is always of a variegated pale and deep brown Colour like that of burnt Umber. This is of a pale yellowiſh white, with a fleſh colour'd Bluſh, not of a fibrous tough but ſoft ſpongy and crumbling Subſtance, white within; the different Projections of this *Fungus* are a great deal thicker, and do not ſo much reſemble Leaves; the under Surface is of a beautiful Brimſtone Colour, full of minute Pores.

10. AGARICUS officinali ſimilis *Syn.* 23. *Cat. Giſs.* *Fungus* arboreus albidus maximus ſeu Agaricus ſpurius *Syn*, 11 *Dood. App.*

I found this Baſtard *Agaric* on ſeveral Willows in one of the Hell Cloſes, oppoſite to the Rock Holes in *Nottingham Park.*

This purges as well as the foreign, if the Doſe be ſomewhat encreaſed

11. AGARICUS poroſus rubens carnoſus hepatis facie *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* Fungus arboreus maximus ſubtus planus. *Dood. Syn.* II.

This is in Shape not unlike Liver, nor very different in Colour, for the upper Surface is brown red; the under is approaching to a buff Colour full of ſmall Pores, the inner Subſtance is fleſhy and ſucculent ſtreaked with deeper and paler Red in all reſpects like that of Numb. 7. It is eatable, and good taſted. In Calton Cowdale at the Foot of Oak Trees.

12. AGA-

12. AGARICUS porosus igniarius carpini. *Syn.* 24. *Cat. Gis.* Fungus arboreus maximus fuscus subtus planus. *Dood. Syn.* II. on Oak Trees and others in Colwick Wood.

13. * AGARICUS maximus informis igniarius Fraxinorum radicibus adnascens. These two last are of the same Substance with, and have small Pores like Numb. 5. and when young are all over covered with a white slimy Matter which afterwards dry's away and they look brown, they vary more in Shape than Numb. 5. but whether the Figure alone gives them a specifical Difference or not, I leave others to decide, they seem to me only varieties.

14. AGARICUS varii coloris squamosus. *Syn.* 24. *Inst. R. H.* Fungus arborum et lignorum putrescentium coloris varii. *Syn.* II.

These are underneath very white and full of round Pores, they grow sometimes Tile fashion one above the other and in great Numbers together diversifyed with semicircular lines of a black, brown, blue and gold Colour, sometimes only variegated with deeper or paler Brown, and they often grow solitary not only on all sorts of Trees but on Planks and Posts.

15. AGARICVS villosus et porosus Substantiæ coriaceæ. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gis.* Fungus arboreus variegato illi Ceraforum, &c. C. B. similis, sed hirsutior foraminulis etiam majoribus. Found on the Stump of a Tree in *Colwick Wood.*

This

This is more rough than the preceeding and not variegated, but green when young and moſtly Buff coloured when old, it ſeems to be Porous but if accurately examined the ſeeming irregular Pores are formed by the interſtices of very thin Lamellæ, which turn and wind pretty cloſe by one another in a moſt irregular Manner, beſides the outward Edge of theſe Lamellæ is irregularly toothed or indented, they are not exactly Perpendicular to the upper Surface of this Fungus but do rather ſomewhat lean.

16. AGARICUS villoſus, lamellis Sinuoſis et invicem implexis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.*

This Fungus differs very much in Shape and Size, I found it on diverſe Poſts, it is of a very dry Subſtance in all reſpects as to the Touch, Weight, Colour and Subſtance like Cork, before I had the Name of the Synopſis ſent me, I called it : *Agaricus ſubereus foraminibus longis et rotundis irregularibus obſitus.*

17. AGARICUS quernus lamellatus villoſus. *Syn. 25. Cat. Giſs.* Fungus arboreus holoſericeus infernè lamellatus *Syn. II.*

The upper Surface of this Fungus looks and feel like Velvet, and is of a brown Colour ſometimes paler and ſometimes darker. It is not altogether unlike Numb. 11. in Shape, but Thicker, the Lamellæ of the Comb are ſomewhat irregular. I found this on ſeveral Poſts, between the Beck-barns and the Spring going toward St. Anne's Well.

18. AGARICUS poroſus lamellatus pectunculi forma elegans. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* I found this on decay'd Timber in *Colwick-Wood.*

This

Tho' these Fungi grow Tile fashion one over another yet has every one of them a Pedicule growing out of the side of the Cap, the Convex side of which is not unlike in Shape to a Kidney split in two, in the hollow part of which where the Urether begins, the Stalk is fixed, wherefore I cannot see why it has not as good a right to a place, among the Fung. pileat. Lamellat. as Syn. II. Numb. 4 has, among the Fung. pileat. Lamellis carentes.

19. * AGARICUS albus infernè porosus Betulis adnascens.

This is of a dry spongy Substance, so soft and thick that the Country Lads cut Balls out of it to play with.

20. * AGARICUS NIGER Globosus non nihil compressus intus albissimus Substantiæ tenacis et ligamentosæ.

This Fungus grew in the hollow of a stump of an Oak Tree, of the Bigness of a Wallnut, hath neither Pores nor Holes.

21. * AGARICUS DURUS globosus ex albo et luteo variegatus. This was about the same Bigness as the preceeding; the out-side was hard, and the inner Substance brown, and the same with that of n. 5. 12. 13.

22. * AGARICUS globosus lobatus ex albo et luteo non nihil in carneum colorem vergens. This is somewhat Juicy, of the same Colour within and without; it consists of several roundish Lobes. I found it in the Hollow of an Oak about *Eastwood* in *April*, in Company with the Rev. Mr. *Pugh*, Minister of that Place.

23. * AGARICVS durus albiſſimus infernè poroſus lignis vetuſtis adnaſcens, This is very white both without and within, of a tough and horny Subſtance, and very thick; the Pores are ſmall, but not exactly round. I obſerved ſeveral on a Poſt ſome larger, ſome leſs, between *Woollaton* Coal Pits and the *Park*.

AGRIFOLIUM *Ger. Syn.* 466. Agrifolium five Aquifolium *Park.* The Holly Tree, *Cl. II.* G. I. 3. Flowers in *May*. This Tree grows pretty common in *Marſhal Hills*, *Thorny* and *Colwick Woods*, and *Nottingham Coppice*, about *Clifton Hall*, &c The chief Uſe which this Tree is put to, is to make Garden Hedges, ſome commend the Berries, which are ripe in *December*, for the Cholick, and of the Bark, the Country People make Bird-lime.

AGRIMONIA *Ger. Syn.* 202. vulgaris. *Park.* Eupatorium veterum ſeu Agrimonia *C. B. Pin*, *Agrimony*. *Cl.* I. *G.* X. It flowers almoſt all Summer, in *Larkdale*, *Colwick Wood*, on the Hedge ſide of the Cloſe between the Cherry-holt and *Eſpili* Hall.

This Plant is ſometimes preſcribed in Infuſions and Decoctions for the Dropſy, and likewiſe as a Balſamic and Alterative to correct an ill Habit of Body; but it is more frequently uſed in external Applications, as vulnerary Fomentations to diſſolve hard Swellings, eſpecially to bring down watry Tumors, being an abſorbent of ſuperfluous Humidites.

ALCE

ALCEA VULGARIS. *J. B. Syn.* 252. Seu Malva verbenacea *Park. Vervain Malloes.* C. I. C X. Flowers in *July* and *Auguſt* in *Cokwick Wood* going into it, the upper Way, but not plentifully. On the left-hand Bank a little on this ſide *Red Hill* coming from *Nottingham.* But about *Mansfield*, twelve Miles from this Town, almoſt in every Hedge Bottom.

Its Virtues are much the ſame with the reſt of the *Mallows.*

ALCHIMILLA. *Ger. Syn.* 158. vulg. *Park.* Pes Leonis ſeu Alchimilla. *J. B. Ladies Mantle.* Cl. I. G. V. Flowers in *May* and *June*, and longer in a backward Seaſon. I obſerved it in Flower the latter End of *Auguſt* this 1738 Year. A Cloſe not far from Shepherd's Race in *Calton* Liberty is quite overſpread with it. It grows in *Nottingham Coppice* in the Clay Field near the Primroſe Holes, *&c* .

It is a vulnerary, aſtringent, and deterſive, uſed in Fomentations and vulnerary Decoctions; it has great Encomiums beſtowed upon it by the *German* Botaniſts.

Allelujа. vid. Oxys alba.

Alliaria. vid. Heſperis allium redolens.

ALLIUM Sylveſtre *Park. Ger. Em. Syn.* 396. Sylveſtre tenuifolium. *Lob. Ic. Crow Garlick.* Grows plentifully in *Lark-dale*, and all along the Side of the Cloſes on the left Hand going from

thence towards *Radford Lings*, and in too many Places besides.

This Herb is an Enemy to Cow-keepers, for whenever the Cattle eats of it, the Butter and Cheese get a very disagreeable Taste.

Allium Silvestre et latifolium. *C. B. pin Syn.* 370. Ursinum *Ger Ramsons.* flowers at the same Time with the foregoing. There is of this a large Spot in Colwick-wood, going from Colwick Spring towards the Park keeping all the way to the left on the left Hand Hill.

allium Sativum. *Garden Garlick.* All the *Garlicks* belong to *Cl I G* XXVI they flower much at the same Time, their Virtues differ very little, and one may serve for a Succedaneum to the rest, However this last is most in use,

The Root is only known in Physick it is a powerful Opener, and on account of its subtil Parts in which it abounds, discussive, it seldom agrees with dry Constitutions, but it performs almost Miracles in phlegmatic Habits of Body. It wonderfully opens the Lungs and gives Relief in *Asthma's*, nor is it without its merit in *Wind Cholicks*, and as a good diuretic which appears by the smell it communicates to the Urine, it is very useful in obstructions of the *Kidneys* and *Dropsies* especially in that which is called *Anasarca*, it may be taken in a Morning fasting, or else the Conserve of *Garlick* which is kept in the Shops may be used. In Cookery the nice Palates prefer for the delicacy of the Flavour the Seed of this Plant, which they call after the French, *Rocambole.*

Alnus *Ger. Syn.* 442. vulgaris *Park.* The *Common*

Common Alder Cl. II. G. I. 2. Bloſſoms in April, I have obſerved many young ones in Baſford Scottum, They grow alſo in ſeveral other Marſhy Grounds about Baſford, about Nuttal 3 miles from Nottingham, about Anneſly and in many parts of this County, they delight in moiſt Ground.

The green Leaves bruiſed and applied are uſeful in Inflammatory Tumours. The Bark is uſed by black Dyers, and will on occaſion ſupply the want of Galls for Ink. The Wood laſts under Water longer than any other, and will bear a moſt incredible Weight, whence it is excellent for Piles. Theſe Trees are alſo very much uſed in this Country for Hop Poles, and the Wood being very light is made uſe of by Heel and Clog Makers.

Alſine Saxifraga. vid. Saxifraga anglica alſine fol.

Alsine major repens perennis *I. B. Syn.* 347. Alſine maxima *Park.* Alſine aquatica major *C. B. pin.* *Great marſh, Chickweed.* flowers from June to Auguſt in many Places and near River ſides, as near the *Leen* bank about the Hell Cloſes, in Colwick lane on the right Hand going towards the Spring.

Alsine vulgaris ſeu Morſus Gallinæ *I. B. Syn. ibid.* media. *C. B. pin.* media ſeu minor. *Ger.* *Common Chick-weed,* Flowers from April throughout the Summer, in moiſtiſh Places, Gardeners Grounds, and Hedge bottoms every where.

This is cooling and as ſuch may be uſed inwardly and outwardly, it is called *Chick-weed* as being judged

good

good for Poultry as well as other Birds.

Alsine longifolia uliginesis proveniens locis *I. B. Syn. ibid.* aquatica media *C. B. pin.* fontana *Ger. long Leaved water Chickweed*, Flowers from the latter End of May throughout the Summer, upon the gorsſy Common belonging to Bridgeford, leading to Gamſton, and in many Places upon Nottingham Lings among the Gorſse.

Alsine hirſuta myoſotis latifolia præcocior, *Cat. Angl. Syn.* 348, viſcoſa *Park.* A. Myoſotis humilior et rotundo folio *Mer. pin. The broader Leaved Mouſe Ear-Chick-weed*, Flowers in April and May, every where in dry barren Places,

Alsine hirſuta Myoſotis *Adver. Syn.* 349. hirſuta magno flore *C, B, pin*, A. Myoſotis procerior et longiore folio *Mer. pin. narrow Leaved Mouſe Ear Chick-weed.* flowers at the ſame Time with the foregoing and in the ſame Places ſometimes alſo near moiſt Ditches and Brook ſides, I found it in Nottingham Meadows near the back Water of the *Leen*, it is very common.

Alsine multicaulis minor *Syn* 349. *C.B. pin.* minima *Ger.* aquatica minima *Park. The leaſt Chick-weed*, about the Sand Hills without *Chapel Bar* almoſt all Summer-

Alsine Spergula dicta major *C. B. pin. Syn.* 351, ſaginæ Spergula *Ger. Em.* Saginæ Spergula major

major *Park. Spurry.* flowers in May and holds till July, grows common about the Edges of Cornfields, on the right Hand side of the Road to *Radford* in the Corn, and in many other Places.

Alsine parva paluſtris tricoccos Portulacæ aquaticæ ſimilis *Syn* 352, Alſine floſculis conniventibus *Merr. pin. ſmall water Chick-weed* or *Purſlane*, by ſome called *Blinks*. I found this in June in Flower upon the ſame Gorſſy Common with the *Alſine Longifolia*, and in diverſe other watry and boggy Places. All theſe belong to *Cl. I. Gen.* XXIV 1.

Alſine Triſſaginis folio vid. Veronica floribus Singularibus.

Althæa vulgaris *Park Syn.* 252. Althæa Ibiſcus *Ger. Marſh Mallows, Cl. I.* XV. flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, is only cultivated in Gardens for the uſe of the Shops.

The whole Plant, Leaves, Seeds and Roots are of a ſlimy Nature, and therefore in general very fit to ſheath any ſharp Humours, whether in the Bowels, Kidneys or elſewhere. A ſtrong Decoction ſweetned with Syrup of *Coltsfoot* of this Plant, is of great Service to ſoften the *Acrimony* of a thin *Rheum* which occaſions tickling *Coughs*, it is not leſs uſeful in violent *Looſeneſſes* and *Bloody Fluxes*, in which Caſe a Decoction of of this Plant may not only be plentifully drank but likewiſe applyed by way of *Clyſter*, with the Addition of the Yolk of an *Egg* to each Injection, to ſupply the want of the *Mucus* of the *Inteſtines* which the ſharpneſs of the *Flux* has deſtroyed; In gravelly Obſtructions of the *Kid-*

neys

neys it does wonders by lubricating the Paſſages and rendering them more yielding, and by that means facilitating the Diſcharge of ſuch Sandy Concretions; It takes off the *Strangury* and heat of *Urine*. A *Capataſm* or *Poultice* made of the Leaves or Roots and outwardly applied ſoftens hard Swellings and helps to bring them to Maturity.

Amanita. vid. Fungus.

Amara dulcis vid. Golanum lignoſum.

Ambroſia campeſtris vid. Naſturtium Supinum &c.

Anagallis flore phæniceo *C. B. pin. Park. Syn.* 282 mas *Ger. Male Pimpernell*, flowers about *June*, and holds till *Auguſt*. It grows on fallow Land, and here and there in Garden Grounds, I have found a pretty deal of it in *White Moore* Cloſe not far from *Radford* Church, alſo on the Edges of Cornfields.

Anagallis lutea *Ger. Syn. ibid.* flore luteo *Park.* lutea nemorum *C. B. pin. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods*, flowers at the ſame Time with the foregoing, but is not ſo common. I found it on the bank of a Ditch leading from *St. Anne's Well* through *Nottingham Coppice*. They both belong to *Cl. I. G. XVIII.* 1.

It is reckoned among the *Vulneraries*, ſome will have it a Remedy againſt the *Plague*, and ſome boaſt of its diſtilled Water, to be wonderfully helpful in reſtoring mad People to their Senſes, all which is rather to be wiſhed than expected from this Plant.

Ana-

Anagallis aquatica, vid. Veronica aquatica.

Anchuſa degener, &c. vid. Bugloſſum arvenſe annuum.

Androſæmum &c. Hypericum.

Anemone nemorum alba *Ger. Syn.* 259. nemoroſa flore majore *C. B. pin.* Ranunculus nemoroſus albus ſimplex *Park. Wood Anemony. Cl. I. G. XV.* flowers in *March* and *April*, in *Colwick Wood* belonging to *Mundy Muſters, Eſq.* in *Nottingham Coppice, and Eſpili Wood* is quite overſpread with it.

Angelica Sativa. *C. B. pin. Syn.* 208. *Garden Angelica*, this flowers in *July* and is only to be met with in Gardens.

Angelica Sylveſtris *Ger. Park. Syn. ibid.* Sylveſtris major, *C. B. pin. Wild Angelica or Water Angelica*, flowers in *June* and *July*, on the Banks of watery Ditches very common.

Angelica Sylveſtris minor erratica *C. B. pin. Syn. ibid.* Herba Gerardi, *Ger. Herb Gerard*, *Gout-weed* or *Aſh-weed*, this likewiſe flowers in *June* and *July*. I only obſerved it going from *Nottingham Caſtle* towards the *Leen* a little on this ſide *Brewhouſe-yard* on the right Hand, and alſo lower down in and about the Ditch on the right Hand between the *Leen* and *Brew-houſe yard*, pretty plentifully.

They

They all three belong to *Cl. IG .II.* 3.

The Garden *Angelica* is fragrant aromatick and warm, and therefore a good carminative or Wind expelling *Medicine* (especially the Root (a compound Water which bears its name is kept in the Shops for that Purpose. The *Confectioners* candy the Stalks which make a pleasant Sweetmeat.

The Water *Angelica* is much of the same Quality, but in a less Degree. The Seeds of this reduced to a Powder and strewed into *Childrens Hair* very readily destroy *Lice*, this Effect is confirmed by a long Experience of *Dr. Medley*.

Herb *Gerard* is reckoned of the same Virtue but not so powerful as the two foregoing, it is of an unpleasant Smell and Taste, and as for being a Remedy for the *Gout* from whence it bears one of its Names, it has not yet established its Character.

Anonis Spinosa flore purpureo *C. B. pin. Park. Syn.* 332. An. sive Resta Bovis, *Ger. Rest-harrow Commock*, by some *petty Whin.* on the Road side going from *Snenton* Field towards *Calton*, about *Radford Hollows*, where also the following is found.

Anonis non Spinosa purpurea *Ger. Syn. ibid.* non spinosa flore purpureo *Park. Purple Rest harrow* without *prickles.* This grows about the *Sand Hills*, without *Chapple Barr*, also about *Clifton Hall* the lower Walk. They both flower in *June and July*, and belong to *Cl. I G. XXIII.* 3.

Mr. Ray says that the Bark of the Root of *Rest Harrow* has hardly its equal for the *Stone* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. He commends it also for the *Jaundice* and the *Tooth Ach.* As to any Effect it can have upon the Stone of the *Bladder*, I must suspend my Belief,

lief whatever ſome may boaſt of, it is not reaſonable to Expect that after a Medicine is mixed with any of the Fluids of the Body and has paſt one Secretion, it ſhould ſtill retain its virtue ſo entire as to be capable of diſſolving ſo hard a Subſtance as a *Stone* in the Bladder, ſuch a remedy muſt not be looked for in the Vegetable Kingdom, and tho' the mineral World could furniſh us with more powerful Medicines of this Kind, yet are we not ſure that inwardly taken they will not prove injurious to the Parts through which they muſt paſs before they can reach the Stone.

ANTIRRHINUM anguſtifolium Sylveſtre. *I. B. Syn.* 283. Sylveſtre medium. *Park.* minus. *Ger. The leſſer wild Calf's Snout, or Snapdragon.* Cl. G. XVIII. 2 Flowers in *June* and *July*. I obſerv'd this on *Woollaton Wall* in Company with Mr. *Tutin*.

At the ſame Place grew alſo one with a Milk white Flower, which I afterwards met with plentifully growing upon *Sir Francis Molyneux's Wall at Teverſal* Fourteen Miles from *Nottingham*.

Anthyllis leguminoſa: vid Vulneraria Ruſtica.

APARINE. *Ger. I. B. Syn.* 225. vulgaris. *Park Cleavers or GooſeGraſs, by the Common People called Tongue bleed.* Cl. I. Gen. XII. Flowers in *May* and holds all *Summer*, in moſt Hedges.

A ſtrong Decoction of this Herb is not only commended in the *Jaundice*, but is alſo eſteemed an excellent Remedy for the *Gravel* and *Stone*, in the *Kidneys*.

The good Women in the Country rub their Oaken Tables with it which makes them look brown and gloſſy.

APARINE ſemine læviore. *Syn. ibid.* Aparine lævis. *Park. Gooſe-graſs with ſmooth Seeds.* belongs to the ſame Gen. with the preceeding,

flowers in Summer and grows here and there in the Corn also in Fallow Fields, and I among other Places found it in Company with Mr. *Tutin* about *Woollaton old Pits* belonging to the *Right Honourable the Lord Middleton.*

Apium paluſtre officinarum. *Syn.* 214. *C. B. Pin.* vulgare ſive Paluſtre. *Park* Eleoſelinum ſive Paludapium. *Ger. Smallage.* Cl. I. G. XI. 5. Flowers in *June and July*, it is not very common about this Town, I found it at *Lenton* on the right Hand of the Lane leading to the Mill belonging to *George Gregory* Eſq; and ſome few Plants of it in *Coſtock* Town five Miles from *Nottingham.*

The Root is one of the 5 greater opening Roots, the whole Plant is very *diuretic*, and therefore beneficial in all Diſtempers which proceed from Obſtructions, eſpecially of the *Kidneys* and *Uterine* paſſages. Some proclaim it as a mighty Remedy in the *King's Evil*, but ſolid Experience has not yet made it appear that it does any more than other deterſives.

Aquilegia Flore ſimplici. *Syn.* 273. *I. B.* ſimplex. *Park.* flore cæruleo. *Ger. Columbines.* Cl. I. G. XVII. Flowers in *June and July*, is rarely met with hereabout Mr. *Cocks Druggiſt* in this Town obſerved it growing in *Aſply Cloſe*, and, alſo in that part of *Aſply Wood* which joins to the Cloſe.

The Seeds of this Plant are highly extolled as powerful openers of the *Urinal* and *Uterine* Paſſages reduced to a ſubtil Powder and exhibited in *White-wine.* The Leaves as cooling and deterſive are by ſome made uſe of in Gargariſms in Heat and Soreneſs of the *Mouth* and *Throat.*

Aracus

Aracus. vid. Vicia ſylveſtris.

Argentina. vid. Pentaphylloides &c.

Aria Theophraſti. vid. Meſpilus alnifolio ſubtus incano.

Armerius Pratenſis. vid. Lychnis.

Armoracia multis. vid. Raphanus ruſticanus.

ARTIMISIA vulgaris. *Syn* 190. *I. B. Park* Artemiſia mater herbarum. *Ger. Mugwort.* Cl. I. G. VIII. Flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. On the outſide of *Woollaton-park-gate*, coming from *Lenton*. In a Cloſe overagainſt *Gamſton* by the Pathway leading to *Tollerton* plentifully, alſo on the left Hand Bankſide a little on this ſide of the *Red Hill* coming from *Nottingham*, I found ſome by the left Hand Hedge between *Nottingham Park* ſtile and *Lenton*.

It is a good *Hyſteric* and of great uſe in many female Diſorders, it is commended for promoting Birth, but this muſt not be expected from the Syrup bearing its Name which is kept in the Shops, of which a ſufficient quantity cannot be taken to anſwer the End, but a ſtrong Decoction of this Herb, ſweetned with that Syrup and drank pretty plentifully between whiles will often produce a good Effect. As to the Syrup I muſt own that it is a very injudicious Jargon of things, but as there are really very powerful Ingredients well ſuited the Intention among them and the reſt neither doing much good nor harm, I cannot approve *Quincy's* Sanguine Note: *That it is often ask'd for but good for nothing.* N. B. It may not be amiſs to give this Caution to Perſons who attend Women in Labour, not to be too forward in adminiſtring forcing Medicines, but firſt to be very well ſatisfied of a favourable Poſition of the Child, which if

wanting, these Remedies are so far from answering any beneficial End, that by causing too great a Rarefaction of the Fluids they frequently do very great Mischief.

ARUM. *Syn.* 266. *I. B.* vulgare. *Ger. Em* vulgare maculatum et non maculatum. *Park.* maculis candidis vel nigris, et non maculatum. *C. B. Pin. Wake Robin Cuckow-pint.* Cl. I. G. XVI. Flowers in *April* and part of *May*. All over *Colwick Hills*, *Nottingham Coppice* and many other shady Places.

* ARUM aureis venis pulcherrimis obsitum. *Wake Robin with Gold coloured Veins.* This beautiful Leaf I saw in a Collection of Plants of *Mrs. Collin's* (a Lady very curious not only in Plants but several other Branches of natural History) but it was first found by *Miss Stanhope* of *Bingham*, plentifully growing in a Close called *Felldike* between *Bingham* and *Carcoulston*, who transplanted it into their Gardens where it continues without degenerating.

The Root of *Arum* is chiefly used in Physic, it is a most powerfull *Antiscorbutic*, and by the Activity of its subtil parts, it cuts all Viscidities and therefore is of Service in humourous Asthma's, in which Case it should be bruised and gently boiled in a Close Vessel in half White Wine and half Water, and sweetned with Honey of Roses. The Root bruised and mixed with *Cows Dung* and applyed warm in a fit of the *Gout* and *Rheumatic* pains, is not without Reason commended by *Matthiolus*. This Root also beat up with Vinegar and laid upon a bruised part, will dissipate the stagnating Blood and prevent, or take off the blackness of the Skin. It is most certain that with drying and long keeping it looses all its subtil pungent Parts, and nothing but a mealy

mealy insipid Substance remains, wherefore it should always be used as soon as gathered and the best way is in *Infusions*. However if it be immediately sprinkled with good Vinegar and afterwards dryed and reduced to a Powder it will retain its Virtue longer but should be kept in a Vessel closely stopt otherwise it is the worst Ingredient in the Powder that bears its Name.

Asparagus, *Park. Ger. Syn.* 267. hortensis et pratensis. *I. B. Pin. Manured Sparagus or Sperage corruptly called Sparrow-grass.* Cl. I. G. XVI. Flowers in *June* and *July*. This is plentifully cultivated for the Use of the Kitchen.

It is a good *Diuretic* which appears by the strong Smell it soon communicates to the *Urine* and the Root is one of the five Openers.

Aspfrula. *Ger. Syn.* 224. Seu Rubeola montana odora. *C. B. Pin.* Asperula seu Aspergula odorata. *Park. Woodroof or Woodruff.* Cl. I. G. XII. Flowers in *May* and *June*. In shady Places in *Colwick Hills*, *Nottingham Coppice* &c.

This is commended in the *Jaundice*, and also for outward Uses in Poultices, the *Germans* put it into Wine to which it gives an agreeable Flavour.

Aster arvensis cæruleus acris. *Syn.* 175. *I. R. H.* Conyza cærulea. *Blue Flowered sweet Fleabane.* in a Close near *Mansfield* in *July*.

Astragalus luteus perrennis procumbens *Hist. Oxon. Syn* 326. Glaux vulgaris leguminosa seu Glyzrrhiza sylvestris. *Park.* Hedysarum Glyzyrrhizatum. *Ger. Em. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch.* Cl. I. G. XXIII. 2. Flowers in *May* upon the *Sand Hills* going from *Cowlane* to wards

wards *Nottingham Gallows* on the right Hand, in the Lane leading from *Larkaale* to *Radford Lings* alſo in *Colwick Wood.*

Aſtragalus Sylvaticus. vid. Orobus ſylvaticus.

Atriplex ſylveſtris folio haſtato ſeu deltoide. *Syn.* 151. An Atriplex ſylveſtris altera. *Ger Em. C. B. Pin. Wild Orache with a Spear pointed Leaf.* Cl. I. G. V. Flowers in *June* and *July*, pretty common on Dunghills.

Some of the Country People call it *Fat Hen* and boil it as they do *Spinage*, but it has a very flat Taſte, and is as far inferiour to *Gooſefoot*, as that is to *Spinage.*

Atriplex olida. vid. Blitum fœtidum.

Avellana. vid. Corylus.

Avena.

1 Avena alba. *Syn.* 389. *I. B.* vulgaris ſeu alba. *C. B. Pin.* veſca *Lob. Ic. Ger. Park. White Oats.*

2 Avena nigra. *Syn. ibid. I. B. C. B. Pin. Black Oats.* This and the foregoing are moſt common in this Country.

3 Avena cærulea. *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin. Gray-Oats.*

4 Avena fuſca ſeu rubra. *Syn. ibid. Hiſt. Oxon.*

on. Red or brown Oats This is cultivated about *Gedling*, *Calton* and *Stoke*.

5 Avena nuda. *Syn ibid. I. B. Ger. Park. Naked Oats.* This grows about *Arnold*, *Basford* and *Brockstow*.

Ægilops quibusdam aristis recurvis seu Avena pilosa. *Syn.* 389. *I. B.* Festuca utriculis lanugine flavescentibus. *C. B. Pin.* Ægilops bromoides *Ger. Em. Bearded wild Oats or Haver.* Here and there among the Corn.

Oats are somewhat more detersive than *Barley* and *Wheat*, but are nevertheless of good Nourishment both to *Men* and *Beast*. Dr. *John Franco* recommends a *Diet Drink* of his own Contriving, which as it is easily made and fit to be drank in most *Distempers*, in the Room of other Liquor I have given it a Place here:

Take of Oats washed clean in several Waters, six Handful, of the fresh Roots of wild Succory half a Handful, of Red Sanders, an Ounce and a quarter, of Nitrum antimoniatum a quarter of an Ounce. Boil all in six quarts of Spring Water to three, when Settled pour off the clear Liquor and sweeten it moderately with fine Loaf Sugar.

N. B. If the Sanders are not put in, till the rest is almost boil'd enough, the Liquor will have a beautiful red Colour.

Auricula Judæ. vid. Peziza auriculam referens

Auricula muris pulchro flore albo. vid. Caryophyllus arvensis &c.

Bac-

B

Baccharis Monſpelienſium. *Ger. Em. Park. Syn.* 176. Conyza major vulgaris. *C. B. Pin. Great Fleabane or Ploughmans Spikenard.* C. I. G. VII. Flowers in *July* and *Auguſt.* This Plant I have not met with any where in this County, but I found it in Company with Mr. *Bird.* Apothecary at *Mansfield*, in a Cloſe a little beyond the ſecond Forge at Pleaſly on the Derbyſhire-ſide, about fourteen Miles from *Nottingham.*

It has a ſharp bitteriſh Taſte, which diſcovers its attenuating and deterſive Quality, for which Reaſon it is by ſome highly recommended in Obſtructions, Gravel and Stone in the *Kidneys*,

Ballote *Matth. Syn.* 244. Marubium nigrum. *Ger. Em.* nigrum fœtidum Ballote dictum *Park. Stinking Horehound.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers all Summer, very common in all Hedges about this Town.

It is a very good *Hyſteric*, and a ſtrong Decoction of this Herb rather exceeds the White *Horehound* in calming the inordinate Hurry of the Spirits, it being more *Fœtid.*

Barbarea. vid Eruca lutea.

Bardana. vid. Lappa.

Beccabunga. vid. Veronica aquatica.

Behen

Behen album. vid. Lychnis &c.

Belladonna *Clus. pann. Syn.* 265. Solanum lethale *Park. Ger. Deadly Nightſhade, Dwale* Cl I. G XVI. flowers in *May* and *June*, many Plants of it grow upon the ſtony part of *Clifton Hill* facing the *Trent*, I have alſo obſerved it to grow about *Mansfield* twelve Miles from *Nottingham*, in a Quarry not far from the *Cold Bath*.

This Plant bears a very bad Character among Writers, as being of a poiſonous Nature. How it may prove in hotter Climates I will not pretend to ſay, but with us it ſeems not to be ſo hurtful, I have ſeveral times boiled a good many of theſe Berries in Milk and given them to *Dogs* and *Cats* without perceiving any ill Effect, *Dr. Medley* has ſeveral Times himſelf eaten three or four of theſe Berries without receiving any Hurt. They are of a ſickiſh Taſte. However it is good to be cautious in ſuffering Children to meddle with them, it being uncertain how far the narcotic Quality of this Plant may affect their tender Stomachs. I would not recommend it at all for inward Uſes, but both Leaves and Root may with good Succeſs be applied outwardly by way of *Poultis*, to inflammatory Swellings. An *Ointment* made of the Root and Leaves, or which is better the Juice evaporated to the Conſiſtence of an Extract and mixed with ſome cooling Ointment does Wonders in old ſharp *Ulcers* even of a Cancerous Nature. The Leaves applyed to the *Breaſts* of *Women* will diſſipate any hard Swellings of thoſe Parts. *Mr. Rai* relates a remarkable Paſſage of a certain Lady who had a ſmall *Ulcer* near the *Eye* the which ſhe imagined to be cancerous, and laying a Piece of a Leaf of this Plant upon it, ſhe found in one Nights Time, that Coat of the *Eye* which is called *Uvea* relaxed to that Degree that ſhe could not contract the Sight, inſomuch that even in the moſt glaring Light, the Pupil of that Eye appeared more than four times

 larger,

larger than that of the other Eye, until after taking away the Leaf, the *Uvea* recovered by degrees its former *Elasticity*. He adds that the Lady made the Experiment three several Times, which proves that the Accident could not be ascribed to any other Cause.

Bellis sylvestris minor *C. B. Pin. Syn.* 184 minor sylvestris Simplex *Park.* minor 4 seu sylvestris et 5 sylvestris altera *Ger. Em. Common Will Daisie*. It flowers almost throughout the Year in all *Meadows* and *Fields*.

This Plant is one of the *Hystericks*, and its flower makes a good ingredient in *Decoctions* and, *Infusions*, where Obstructions are to be removed, they are likewise of Use in *Fomentations*, but are greatly behind the *Chamomile* in Efficacy, nor do they half answer the high Commendations the German Botanists give them.

Bellis major *Ger.* seu Leucanthemum vulgare *Syn. ibid.* major vulgaris seu sylvestris *Park. The Great Daisie or Oxe-Eye*. They both belong to Cl I. G. VIII this flowers at the same Time with the foregoing, plentifully along the Borders of Cornfields

Berberis dumetorum *C. B. Pin Syn.* 465. Berberis *Park.* Spina acida sive Oxyacantha *Ger. The Barberry or Pipperidge Bush*, Cl. II G.II 2. flowers in *May*. about *Clifton Hall*, in an Hedge beyond *white Moore* Close not far from *Radford Church*, in the *Trough Close* going to *Maperly* an whole Hedge, but more plentifully still in a Close or two beyond *Mr. Standfield's House* at *Chilwell*.

The Fruit which is ripe in *September*, is cooling some-

somewhat astringent, of a pleasant Tartness and grateful to the Stomach, the Berries preserved with Sugar are of use where the Blood is too much rarifyed which generally is the Cause of bleeding at the *Nose*, spitting Blood &c. They make also a very pretty Pickle. The Bark infused in Wine will purge and is good in Obstructions of the *Liver*.

Beta Sylvestris maritima *Syn.* 157. *C. B. Pin. Park. Sea Beet.* Cl. I. G. V. 2. flowers in *June* and *July*. This does not only grow in maritime Places and salt Marshes, but in diverse Grounds about this Town, upon several Parts of *Nottingham Common* by the Road side from the *Workhouse* to the *Forrest* &c.

The Garden *Beets* differ from this in being annuals. All, both the Red and White are charged with a nitrous *Salt* which makes them cooling and lenitive. They are more known as a pot Herb, than a physical Simple. However they have this peculiar (considering that neither Herb nor Juice has any pickancy upon the Tongue) if the Juice be drawn up the Nostrils it will excite Sneezing and thence is judged to clear the Head, and cure even an inveterate *Head Acke*.

Betonica *Syn.* 238. *Ger.* purpurea *C. B. Pin.* vulgaris flore purpureo *Park. Wood Betony.* Cl. I G. XIV. flowers in *June* and *July*. In *Nottingham Coppice*, *Colwick Wood.* on the left hand Bank going to *Radford* the lower Road, plentifully in *Radford Hollows* and many other Places.

It is an excellent *Cephalic* and in that intention used with success, a great Dryer, and upon that Account frequently Smoked either by itself, or mixed with *Tobacco* in order to dry up thin sharp Rheums, I could wish this way of using it did answer rather in Reality than

Imagination, these kind of Humours mostly distil through the Nostrils and affect the *Nose* and *Eyes*, with a very painful Sensation, which is more readily assuaged by the Powder of *Betony* mixed with twice the quantity of White *Sugar Candy*, finely powdered and used instead of *Snuff*, where it absorbes by immediate Contact the superfluous watry Moisture, whilst the *Sugar Candy* sheaths the Acrimony, it is likewise *Diuretic* and makes a good ingredient in *Decoctions* given to Females after an hard Labour to promote the cleasings. This Plant is in so great Esteem among the *Italians*, that when they have a Mind highly to commend a person, their prowerbial saying is: *You have more Excellencies than Betony*,

Betonica aquatica vid Schrophularia *&c.*

Betonica Pauli. vid. Veronica

Betula *Syn.* 443 *I.B.C.B. Pin. The Birch Tree*, Cl. II. G. I. 2. Blossoms in *April* and *May*, in *Clipston Park*, in plenty in a little Wood near *Kirkby*, and some also grow about *Eastwood*.

This Tree if tapped in *March*, yeilds a Juice which is *Diuretick* and somewhat *astringent*, of good service to Persons afflicted with gravel or stone in the *Kidneys* it removes the *Strangury*, and has been observed sometimes even to stop bloody Urine. The Leaves are good in *Dropsies*, the Bark on account of its resinous Particles is warm and emollient, the *Fungus* of this Tree is *Astringent* which grated and strewed on the bloody *Piles* effectually stops them. The Twigs which formerly made the Fasces or Ensigns of Magistracy are now become the proper Instruments of *School-Magistrates* and serve to make Brooms of. The white skinny Bark which annually Peels off will bear Ink and might in Case of Necessity supply the want of Paper. *Ray.*

Bifo

Bifoliummajus seu Ophris major quibusdam *Syn.* 385. *IB.* Bifolium sylvestre vulgare *Park.* Ophris bifolia *Ger. Common Twayblade.* flowers the latter End of *April* or the Beginning of *May.* In several Woods about *Asply*, and in that Part of *Colwick Wood* which is nearest the *Brick-Kilns.*

Bistorta major *Syn*, 147. *Ger.* major vulgaris *Park. The greater Bistort or Snake weed.* Cl. I G.V. 2. flowers in *May*, shewed me by *Dr. Medley* in a Close between the *Leen* and *Lenton Church yard*, I found it afterwards plentifully in *Mrs. Brock's Close* near the *Mill* in the *Hole.*

The Root of this Herb is very astringent, whence it is of Use in all sorts of *Fluxes.* the good Women gather the Leaves in the Spring and boil them as they do *Spinage* and other Garden Greens. They call them *Meeks* and *Gentle-Dock.*

Blitum atriplex sylvestris dictum *Syn.* 154. Atriplex sylvestris *I. B.* vulgaris *Ger. Em.* vulgatior sinuata major *Park. Common wild Orache.* Cl. I. G.V. 2. flowers in *June* and *July*, common on Dunghills.

Blitum pes anserinus dictum. *Syn. ibid.* Atriplex sylvestris latifolia. *C. B. Pin.* sylvestris latifolia sive Pes anserinus. *Ger. Em. Park. Goose foot or Sowbane.* This is called by some french Spinage and used as such, but does not come up to it, I found this on several Dunghills near *Nottingham Gallows* and in diverse other Places.

An

An. Blitum Pes anſerinus dictum acutiore folio *Syn. ibid.* Atriplex ſylveſtris latifolia altera *Ger. Em. The other Gooſefoot.* In the ſame Places with the former. The Leaves of this are not ſo thick as of the preceeding, which upon that Account is called by ſome Country People *Fat Hen.*

An Blitum fœtidum Vulvaria dictum *Syn.* 156. Atriplex olida *Ger.* olida ſive ſylveſtris fœtida *Park. ſtinking Orache.* I found this growing on the left Hand Bank between *Chapple Bar*, and the *Sandhills*, but more plentifully on a Dunghill behind the Alms-houſes built upon the Waſte oppoſite to that Bank. Of this there is kept a Syrup in the Shops and it is with ſome in great Eſteem in *Hyſterick* Diſorders, to which its Viſcidity and ſtrong Smell ſeems to intitle it.

Blitum perrenne Bonus Henricus dictum. *Syn. ibid.* Lapathum unctuoſum *Park.* Bonus Henricus *I. B. Ger. Em. Common Engliſh Mercury or Allgood.* This flowers in *April* and *May*, about Farm yards.

This Herb is deterſive and diuretic, and therefore deſerves a place in vulnerary *Decoctions* and *Fomentations* In this Country it is deſervedly preferred to *Spinage* to which it is as much ſuperior in firmneſs and Flavour, as *Gooſefoot* is inferiour to it. The young Shoots, the ſucceeding Leaves and at laſt the flowery Tops are fit for Kitchen Purpoſe, which has gained it the Name of *All-good.*

All the Blites belong to the ſame Family, and almoſt all, flower about the ſame Time.

Borrago

Borrago hortenſis. *Syn.* 228. *Ger.* Bugloſſum latifol ium, Borrago. *B. C. Pin. Borrage*, Cl, I. G. XIII. I have obſerved this growing upon the Common near *Nottingham Gallows* but not in Plenty. Alſo beyond *Chapple Bar* on the Hill-ſide, it is common in Gardens.

The Flowers of this have a Place among the Cordial Flowers, a Sprig of the Herb put in Wine or a cool Tankard gives it a pleaſant Flavour, and ſome nice Cooks put ſome of the Leaves among their Herbs to give *Soops* a fine Taſte.

Bovïſtâ, vid. Fungi pulverulenti.

Branca urſina, vid. Sphondylium.

Bromos. vid. Gramen 39.

Bryum.

1 Bryum erectis longis falcatis capitulis calyptra Subfuſca foliis ſerpilli pellucidis, *Syn.* 92 *Cat*, *Giſs.* 223. Muſcus trichoides minor corniculis longiſſimis incurvis. *Dood. Syn. II. App:*

2. Bryum exiguum erectis parvis ſubrotundis creberrimis capitulis rufis foliolis Serpilli anguſtis pellucidis, *Syn.* 94. *C Giſs* 223. Muſcus trichoides minimus capitulis creberrimis parvis rufis brevibus, in pediculis breviſſimis *Vernon. Syn, II.*

3 Bryum majus erectis falcatis capitulis foliis latiusculis extantibus, in pilum caneſcentem definentibus. *Syn. ibid*, Muſcus capillaris Tectorum

rum denſis ceſpitibus naſcens, capitulis oblongis, foliis in pilum oblongum deſinentibus. *Syn. II.* 28.

4. Bryum minus erectis minus falcatis capitulis foliis latiuſculis congeſtis in pilum caneſcentem deſinentibus. *Syn. ibid.* Muſcus capillaris minor capitulis erectis vulgatiſſimus. *Syn.* II. 28.

5 Bryum erectis capitulis anguſtifolium caule reclinato *Syn.* 95 *Cat. Giſs.* 222. Muſcus trichoides minor, foliis oblongis anguſtis obſcuré viridibus, in longum et prætenuem mucronem deſinentibus. *Syn. II.* 29.

6. Bryum capitulis oblongis rubentibus, foliis oblongis anguſtis pellucidis rugoſis, *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 222. Muſcus capitulis nutantibus, calyptris ſurſum tendentibus. *Dood. Ann. Mſcr. ad Syn.*

7. Bryum parvum trichoides ramoſum erectis capitulis ſubruſcis in pediculis obſcuré rubris, *Syn.* 96. *Cat. Giſs*, 224.

8. Bryum trichoides exile pallidum erectis capitulis é Surculis annotinis egredientibus. *Syn.* 96. Muſcus minimus pallidus foliis anguſtiſſimis acutis corniculis tenuiſſimis. *Syn. II.* 30,

9. Bryum trichoides erectis capitulis, albidum fragile *Syn.* 97. *Cat. Giſs.* 225. Muſcus trichoides montanus albidus fragilis *Dood. Syn. II. App.*

10.

10. Bryum trichoides virescens, erectis majus culis capitulis maliformibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 224. Muscus trichoides medius capitulis sphæricis. *Dood. Syn. I Append.*

11. Bryum trichoides erectis sublongis capitulis extremitatibus per Siccitatem Stellatis. *Syn.* 98. Muscus muralis minimus roseus stellaris capitulis longiusculis acutis erectis *H. Ox.* III. 629.

12. Bryum per angustis crebrioribus foliis, capitulis erectis longiusculis pediculis é surculis annotinis innascentibus. *Syn.* 99. Muscus polytrichoides palustris major, cauliculis et pediculis sericeis. *D. Richardson.*

13. Bryum angustissimis foliis crebrioribus, capitulis erectis brevibus, pediculis é surculis novis et longis enascentibus. *Syn.* 99. Muscus palustris æstivus, capitulis parvis erectis, foliis dense stipatus. *D. Richardson.*

14. Bryum peranguſtis foliis et cauliculis, foliis crebrioribus et circa summitates magis congestis, capitulis erectis é surculis annotinis egredientibus, pediculis purpureis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 226, Muscus trichoides parvus foliis Musci vulgaris capitulis longis acutis. *Dood. Syn. I. App. Red Shank*, vulgó a pediculorum rubore.

15. Bryum trichoides hirsutie canescens capitulis subrotundis reflexis, in brevibus pediculis *Syn.* 100 *Cat. Giss.* 226. Muscus trichoides hirsutus

ſutus, capitulis oblongis reflexis, pediculis brevibus inſidentibus. *Dood. Syn. I. App.*

16. Bryum capitulis ſubrotundis reflexis, cauliculis teretibus argenteis *Syn.* 100 *Cat. Giſs.* 226. Muſcus argenteus capitulis reflexis *Syn. II* 34.

17. Bryum capitulis reflexis, foliis congeſtis latioribus et pellucidis. *Syn.* 101. Bryum nitidum foliis ſerpilli pellucidis, capitulis reflexis é ſurculis annotinis et marcidis egredientibus. *Cat. Giſs.* 227.

18. Bryum aureum capitulis reflexis pyriformibus, calyptra quadrangulari, foliis in bulbiformam congeſtis *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 227 Polytrichum aureum min. *C. B. Park.*

19. Bryum nitidum capitulis reflexis, calyptra ſurſum vergente, præ altis pediculis é cauliculis novis egredientibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 227. Muſcus capillaris major et elatior, capitulis longis obtuſis deorſum reflexis et veluti pendulis, præ altis pediculis rubris. *Syn. II.* 34.

20. Bryum nitidum capitulis majoribus reflexis calyptra imum vergente, pediculis oblongis é cauliculis novis egredientibus. *Syn.* 102. Muſcus ſtellaris ſylvarum, capitulis nutantibus *Vernon. Syn. II.* 35

21, Bryum nitidum ſerpilli rotundis et minoribus pellucidis foliis majus. *Syn. ibid.* Muſcus trichoides foliis ſerpilli rotundis *Dood. Syn. II. App.*

22.

22. Bryum nitidum folliis oblongis undatis, capitulis cernuis arbusculam referens *Syn.* 103. *Cat. Giss.* 227. Muscus ad polytrichoidem accedens arbusculam referens, foliis longis et veluti crispis. *Syn. II.* All these I have observed in *Lark-Dale* and in the *Hollows* beyond it, *Nottingham Park*, *Colwick Wood*, *Nottingham Coppice*, except Number 3 on thatched *Houses* and *Barns*.

Bryonia alba *Syn.* 261. *Ger.* alba vulgaris *Park.* aspera baccis rubris. *C. B. Pin. White Bryony.* Cl. I. Gen. XVI. flowers the latter End of *May*, *June* and *July*, Is very common in all Hedges.

The Root purges powerfully watry Humours both upwards and downwards, wherefore it is of Use in *Dropsies*. It promotes the Menses and Delivery, in which intention, there is a very good compound Water in the Shops which bears its Name. The young Shoots before the Leaves open, boiled and eaten seasoned with *Butter* and *Eggs*, or as one eats Sparrowgrass are excellent, and as they have a most pleasant Taste, and at the same Time relax the Bowels, they make a very agreeable *Spring Purge*, for Persons who cannot take Medicines without great Difficulty especially Females. They are fit for this Purpose from the latter End of *March* to the End of *April*.

Bryonia nigra vid. Tamnus racemosa.

Buglossa sylvestris minor *Syn.* 227. *Ger. Em.* Buglossum sylvestre minus *C. B. Pin. Small wild Bugloss.* Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers from *May* to *August*. Grows very common on the Edges of *Cornfields*.

I have obſerved another Plant which grows often more than a Yard high, with thick ſtrong ſtalks, the Leaves of which are broad near the ſtalk and taper almoſt to a point, *Dr. Dillenius* judges it the ſame with the preceeding. For my part, I never ſaw the foregoing grow to that ſize nor of ſo deep a Colour, and the Leaves conſtantly are long and narrow without terminating in a kind of a Point. I ſhould think it might deſerve the Name of:

Bugloſſum ſylveſtre majus foliis fer triangularibus.

Buglossum arvenſe annuum Litho ſpermi folio. *Syn.* 227. *Inſt. R. H.* arvenſe radice rubente *Park.* Anchuſa degener, facie Milii ſolis *Ger. Em. Baſtard Alkanet.* Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers in *April* and *May*, on the Borders of *Snenton*, *Lenton* and *Radford Fields*..

Bugloſſum luteum vid. Hieracium echioides &c.

Bugula *Syn.* 245. *Ger.* vulgaris *Park. Bugle* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. flowersin *May*, and holds almoſt all the *Summer*, Grows plentifully in *Colwick Wood*, *Nottingham Coppice*, and many other Places.

It is one of the Vulneraries, and may be applyed both inwardly and outwardly, its deterſive Virtue makes it a good Ingredient in *Decoctions* for obſtructions of the *Liver*, as the *Jaundice*, and impurities of the *Kidneys*.

Bulbocastanum. *Syn.* 209. *I. B.* majus et minus *Ger. Em.* Nucula terreſtris major, *Park. Earth Nuts*, *Kipper Nuts*, *Pig Nuts*, *Hare Nuts*, the two laſt Names have been given them becauſe the *Pigs* root them up, and the *Hares* are fond of the green Leaves. Cl. I. Gen. XI. 4. They flower

flower in *April* and *May*. This Country ſeems ſo ſuited for their Growth that there is hardly any ſort of Ground or any Situation about *Nottingham* where they do not grow in Plenty.

The Roots are very nouriſhing and may be Eaten either raw or boiled with Meat, or dreſſed with *Butter Pepper* and a little *Vinegar*, they have a pleaſant Taſte they may be placed in the number of *Reſtoratives* and are by ſome commended for their Efficacy in helping thoſe who ſpit Blood or make bloody Urine.

Bunias. vid. Napus ſylveſtris.

Bursa paſtoria *Syn*. 306. *I. B. Ger.* major vulgaris *Park. Shepherds Purſe*. Cl. I. Gen XXI. 2. flowers from *April* throughout the Summer. every where on the *Roadſide*, *Banks*, *Fallow Fields*, nay upon *Walls*.

It is *Aſtringent* and therefore good in all immoderate *Fluxes*. *Brunfield* ſays, that a bit of *Cotton* dipt into its Juice and put up the Noſtrils will ſtop the bleeding of the *Noſe*.

Burſa paſtoris minor. vid. Paronychia.

Burſa paſtoria minima. vid. Naſturtium petræum.

Butomus. *Syn*. 273. Juncus floridus. *I. B. Park.* floridus major. *C. B. Pin.* Gladiolus paluſtris Cordi. *Ger. The flowering Ruſh or water Gladiole*. Cl. I. G, XVII. flowers in *May* and part of *June* in ſeveral watry Ditches about *Nottingham*. as between *Lenton* and *Wilford Ferry Boat*, alſo in the *Pool* in *Nottingham* Park. &c.

Buxus. *Syn*. 445. *I. B. The Box Tree*. Cl. I. Gen.

Gen. I. 3. This has no Place in Phyſic, tho' ſome contend that a Decoction of this Wood, is as Efficacious in Venereal Caſes as that of Guajacum. It is chiefly uſed to make Mathematical Inſtruments and Turnery Ware of. Unfair Traders mix this Wood ground among powdered *Ginger*, and *Liquorice*.

Byſſus

1. Byssus tenerrima viridis velutum referens. *Syn.* 56. Conferva minima viridis terreſtris *Budl. Hort. ſice.* This I obſerved in Company with *Mr. Bird*, growing on the *Rock* behind the *Bath.* at *Mansfield*.

2 Byssus pulverulenta incana farinæ inſtar ſtrata *Syn. ibid.* This white *Byſſus* is obſerved in moſt Places in *Autumn*, where the Sun does not reach as in *Colwick Wood*, *Nottingham Coppice*, &c. where it ſeems ſprinkled like flower upon decayed *Moſſes*, *Bark* of *Trees* &c.

3. Byssus pulverulenta flava lignis adnaſcens, *Syn. ibid.* grows on old *Boards*, *Pales* and *Poſts*, expoſed to the Weather.

4. Byssus aureus Derbienſis humifuſus *Syn. ibid. Pet. Gaz.* Muſcus croceus ſaxigena holoſericum referens, ſeu Byſſus petræa *Lhwyd. Syn. II. Saffron coloured ſilken ſtone Moſs.*. Found on the Stone Wall of *Colwick Church*.

5. Fungus ſpongioſus niger reticulatus dolioliis vinoſis adnaſcens *Syn.* 57. This does not only

ly grow on Wine Veſſels, but likewiſe on Ale Barrels, as I have obſerved at *Mr. Roger's* at *Basford*.

This *Moſs* feels very ſoft and is of a pretty cloſe Texture, and when grown black is of the thickneſs of a woollen Cloth, in the Beginning it appears like a whitiſh thin Skin, as it grows firmer its colour changes to a reddiſh Yellow, then to a dark Green, and at laſt Black.

6. Byssus latiſſima Papyri inſtar ſuper aquam expanſa *Syn. ibid.* This appears in the *Spring* upon ſtagnating *Waters*.

7. Byssus fuſco purpurea petræa Gelatinam referens. This ſweats out in *Autumn* of the Rock called the *Hollow Stone* entering into *Nottingham*.

8. Byssus petrea gelatinam referens nigerrima This ſweats in the *Winter*, out of the Rock ſide going down the Steps by *Malin Hill*, and in other moiſtiſh Rocky Places, as the *Rock Holes* in *Nottingham Park*, &c.

C

Calamintha vulgaris. *Syn.* 243. *Park.* vulgaris officinarum. *Ger. Em. Common Calamint.* flowers in *June* is not common hereabout I found it in Company with *Dr. Medley* on a Bank in *Basford Town*, two Miles from *Nottingham*, and alſo in a Lane leading from the *Pound* into *Basford*.

This

This Plant is an ingredient in many *Alexipharmic* Compoſitions being warm and opening, it is likewiſe praiſed as a Pectoral, but can only anſwer that Character with phlegmatic Perſons and cold Conſtitutions, as a *Diuretic* it may not improperly be joined with others in *Preſcriptions* deſigned to correct a vitiated Blood.

CALAMINTHA humilior folio rotundiore *Syn. ibid. Inſt*, *R. H.* Hedera terreſtris, *Ger.* terreſtris vulgaris *Park.* *Ground Ivy*, *Gill go by Ground*, *Alehoof or Tunhoof*. Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIV. flowers from *April* to *June*, and ſometimes longer. This grows in great Plenty in Hedges, on Bank ſides, nay in Woods, almoſt every where, where the Ground is not too moiſt.

This Plant abounds in a pungent nitrous *Salt* it is therefore *Deterſive* and *Diuretic*, and may with ſucceſs be adminiſtered in Decoctions with Water, infuſed in Wine or Malt Liquors, and if infuſed in Ale, which is frequently done, it not only helps to fine it but corrects its Fogginess and enriches it with its ſalutary Qualities. By its deterſive Virtue it opens all ſorts of Obſtructions, and as a diuretic it makes no bad Ingredient in Compoſitions for the *Dropſy*. It is far a better pectoral than the foregoing ſuitable to all Conſtitutions for it is cooling as well as opening, but it ſhould not be uſed in the Form of a *Syrup* being on account of its *Salt* apt to ferment and grow Sour. The beſt way therefore is either to make a very ſtrong Infuſion of it and ſweeten it moderately with *Sugar*, or elſe to keep the Extract of it which may be taken diſſolved in any convenient pectoral *Decoction* or even *Infuſion* of this Herb itſelf. In ſhort it much better deſerves many Encomia which *Schroder* and others adorn leſs ſignificant Plants with. ſince the Virtues of this Herb chiefly conſiſts in its Eſſential *Salt*, it may be kept dry without Fear it ſhould looſe any of its

its Goodneſs and the *Gill-Ale* which is made of the dry Plant, is both ſtronger and pleaſanter than that which is made of the Green, becauſe the vegetable Water gives it a diſagreeable Taſte.

Calamintha aquatica. vid Mentha.

Calamus aromaticus. vid. Acorus verus.

Caltha paluſtris. vid. Populago.

Campanula vulgatior foliis urticæ vel major et aſperior *Syn.* 276. *C. B. Pin.* Trachelium majus *Ger.* majus flore purpureo *Park. Great Throat Wort or Canterbury Bells.* In *Colwick Wood*, *Woodlane* going to *St. Anne's Well*, in a Cloſe between *Radford-field* and the *Cherry Holt* near *Aſply*, where I obſerved alſo the following.

Campanula pratenſis flore conglomerato *Syn.* 277. *C. B. Pin.* Trachelium minus *Park. Ger. Em. Little Throatwort or Canterbury Bells.* They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. and Flower in *May*, I obſerved this likewiſe in ſeveral Places about *Mansfield.*

They are *Vulneraries* and commended in *Gargariſms* for a ſore Throat.

Cannabis ſpuria. vid. Lamium.

Capnos. vid. Fumaria.

Caprifolium germanicum *Syn.* 458. *Dood. I. R. H.* Peryclimenum. *Ger.* ſive caprifolium vulgare. *Park. Common Honey-ſuckle.* Cl. II. G. II. 1. flowers in May upon *Colwick Hills*, in *Not-*

tingham Coppice, and otherwiſe very common in Hedges.

The great Heat and drying Quality of the Leaves and Flowers, renders them very unfit to be boiled and uſed as a *Gargariſm* in inflamations of the *Throat* and *Mouth*, tho' the common People often uſe them for that Purpoſe, as a *Diuretic* they may better ſerve for cold *Phlegmatic* Conſtitutions.

CARDAMINE *Syn.* 299. *Ger.* Naſturtium pratenſe majus ſeu Cardamine latifolia, *Park. Ladies -ſmock or Cuckow Flower.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. flowers in *April* and *May*. Grows in all Meadows and moiſt Places.

It is pungent and diſcuſſive, but as the Plant is but ſmall and many others of this Kind which are larger and full as powerful are to be had, we paſs it by.

CARDIACA *Syn.* 239. *I. B. Park. Motherwort* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. flowers in *June*, and does not grow very common hereabout, I have ſeen it on the right Hand going into *Basford* from *Nottingham*, on the Bankſide, on the left Hand of *Lenton Field*, going to the *Abbey Yard* from *Nottingham Park.* and in a Cloſe about *Brockſtoll* by the Roadſide leading to *Nuttal.*

This Herb is a very good *Hyſteric*, and either the Powder of it mixed with *Suger*, or its *Decoction* ſtands recommended by *Dr. Bowle* for the Palpitation of the Heart, obſtructions of the *Spleen* and *Hiſteric* Diſorders

CARDUUS nutans *Syn.* 193. *I. B.* Cirſium majus ſingulari capitulo magno. *C. B. Pin. Musk Thiſtle with a bending Head.* In *Nottingham Caſtle yard*

yard, about the ſand Hills without *Chapple Ear*, and in many other Places.

CARDUUS paluſtris. *Syn.* 194. *C. B. Pin. Park. Marſh Thiſtle.* Common in marſhy Grounds.

CARDUUS vulgatiſſimus viarum *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. Common Thiſtle. or rather creeping Thiſtle.* very common.

CARDUUS lanceatus *Syn.* 195. *Ger.* lanceatus ſeu latifolius major. *Park. ſpear Thiſtle*, very common by Roadſides.

CARDUUS lanceatus flore et capite minoribus *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin.* This I found in a Cloſe leading to *Aſply Cherry Holt*, together with the great *Throatwort* and the following.

CARDUUS lanceatus major, an Carduus lanceolatus ferocior *Syn.* 195. *I. B. The greater ſpear Thiſtle.* This I obſerved alſo on the ſide of *Clifton Hill*, and in *Aſply Cherry holt.*

CARDUUS Mariæ *Syn. ibid. Ger.* Mariæ vulgaris *Park.* Carduus albis maculis notatus vulgaris *C. B. Pin. common Milk Thiſtle, or our Ladies Thiſtle.* About the *Alms Houſes* without *Chapple Barr*, in *Nottingham Park*, on the *Caſtle Rock*, facing *Lenton*, and elſewhere.

CARDUUS tomentoſus Acanthium dictus vulgaris *Syn.* 196. Acanthium vulgare *Park. common Cotton Thiſtle.* In many Places on the Banks of Incloſures about *Nottingham.* All the *Thiſtles*

belong to Cl. I. Gen. IX. and Flowers from *June* to *Auguſt*.

CARDUUS Benedictus *Lob.* et Officinarum. The *Bleſſed Thiſtle*. flowers in *June* and *July*, is cultivated in Gardens for the Uſe of the Shops. I have ſeveral Times met with ſome Plants of it on Dunghills but ſuſpect them to come from ſome Gardens tho' near a Mile diſtant from the Town. It is a good Stomachic, and may ſerve for a gentle Vomit.

CARLINA ſylveſtris quibuſdam, aliis Attractylis *Syn.* 175. *I. B.* major *Ger. The common wild Carline Thiſtle*. Cl. I. Gen. VII. flowers with the reſt of the *Thiſtles*. About *Colwick Lane*, and going from *Nottingham Lings* towards *Bobbers Mill* in Plenty.

The Seeds of all the *Thiſtles* are *Diuretic*, but that of the *Milk Thiſtle* deſerves the preference, it does very good ſervice in *Emulſions*, if exhibited to Perſons in an inflamation of the *Kidneys*, and ſtoppage of *Urine* proceeding from *Gravel*, the Leaves of this gathered in the *Spring* before the Stem ſhoots up, and alſo about *Michaelmaſs*, and after cutting off the Pricks boiled in a large quantity of Water, then buttered as other Greens, are not only very wholeſome and opening, but of a delicious Taſte.

A *Decoction* of any of the *Thiſtles* is *Deterſive* and *Diuretic*, and therefore of Service in all ſorts of *Obſtructions*.

The *Nottingham* People cut the Stem of the *Cotton Thiſtle*, and after they have Barked it boil it with Meat, but it is of a more faint Taſte than the Leaves of the former.

Carota, vid. Daucus.

CARYO-

Caryophyllata *Syn.* 283. *Ger.* vulgaris *Park. Avens, Herb Bennet,* In *Colwick Wood, Nottingham* Coppice, *Lark dale*, and many other Places.

Caryophyllata montana purpurea *Syn. ibid. Park. Purple mountain Avens or water Avens.* In the Close by *Asply House* along the *Woodside*, and in other Places. They belong to Cl. I. Gen. XV. and flower in *May* and *June.*

The Root smells like *Cloves*, whence the Latin Name proceeds. Infused in *Wine* it gives it a gratefull Taste. On account of its manifest astringency together with the aromatic Warmth, it may not be improper to use it in *Fluxes* of diverse Kinds.

Caryophyllvs minor repens nostras. *Syn.* 338. An Virgineus *Ger.* Betonica coronia sive Caryophyllata repens rubra *I. B. Maiden Pink.* Cl. Gen. XXIV. 1. It Flowers in *June July* and *August*, and grows abundantly in *Nottingham Park, Lenton Hollows*, about *Nottingham Gallows* &c.

Caryophyllus arvensis hirsutus flore majore. *Syn.* 348. *C. B. Pin.* holosteus *Ger.* holosteus arvensis hirsutus *Park.* Auricula muris pulchro flore albo *I. B. Long leaved rough Chickweed with a large Flower.* Cl. I. Gen XXIV. 1. flowers all *Summer*, Grows plentifully on a dry Bank a little beyond the *Deer Leap* over against *Nottingham* Park pales, also about *Radford field* &c.

Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis Glaber flore

flore majore *Syn.* 346 *C. B. Pin.* Gramen leucanthemum *Ger. Park. The greater Stitchwort.* in *Woodlane* going to *St. Anne's Well*, in the Road to *Colwick* and elsewhere.

Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis glaber, flore minore *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Gramen Leucanthemum alterum *Ger. The lesser Stichwort.* they both belong to Cl. I Gen. XXIV. 1. flower from the latter End of *March* to the Beginning of *June*. This I observed in *Woodlane*, and on the *Moor* between *Bridgeford* and *Gamston*.

Caryophyllus minimus muscosus. vid. Alsinella.

Caryophyllus pratensis laciniato flore simplici, vid. Lychis plumaria.

Castanea *Syn.* 440. *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* sylvestris quæ peculiariter Castanea *C. B. Pin.* The Chesnut Tree. Cl. II. G. I. 1. flowers in *April*.

This is the wild *Chesnut*, commonly called the *Horse Chesnut*, it is doubtfull whether an indigenous Plant in any part of *England*, tho' very commonly observed about *Nottingham*, there are some by the *Engine House* and in *St. Peters Church yard*.

The reddish Skin which is the immediate Covering of the Kernel, as well of this as the cultivated *Chesnut*, is very astringent and fit to stop all manner of *Fluxes* where such Medicines are safe, The poor People in *Italy* make Bread of the sweet *Chesnut*, which when new is pleasant tasted enough but very heavy, it grows soon dry and very hard and then they are forced to break it to Pieces with a *Mallet*, and soak it in *Water* before they can eat it. This kind of Food is what those poor

Wretches

Wretches are forced to live upon who are Tenants to *Eccleſiaſticks.*

Cleſnuts at beſt are apt to create Wind, and are to be avoided by *Aſthmatic* Perſons.

Cauda muris. vid. Myoſuros.

CENTAURIUM minus *Syn.* 286. *C. B. Pin.* minus vulgare *Park.* parvum *Ger ſmall purple Centory.* Cl. I Gen. XVIII. 1. flowers in *June* and *July*, grows in *Colwick Wood*, *White moore Cloſe*, about *Basford field*, and within a Cloſe or two of the two Mile *Houſe* between *Nottingham* and *Watnal.*

This is an excellent Stomachic *Bitter* even by itſelf in *Decoction* or *Infuſion*, it not only ſcours away Viſcidities in the firſt Paſſages and opens Obſtructions of the biliary Ducts and conſequently cures a *Iaundice* thence aroſen, but alſo promotes Evacuation which makes its Extract very proper in compoſitions of purging *Pills.* In ſhort it is an admirable Alterative, as well as Diſcuſſive and as ſuch is frequently uſed in *Fomentations.*

CENTAURIUM luteum perfoliatum *Syn.* 287. *C. B. Pin.* minus luteum perfoliatum non ramoſum *Park.* parvum luteum Lobelii *Ger. Yellow Centory* Cl. I Gen. XVIII 1. flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*, I found once a few Plants a little beyond *Colwick ſpring* but never ſince, but a pretty many in *white moor cloſe* not far from *Radford* Church, and about *Mansfield* an whole Cloſe quite overſpread with it.

Centimorbia vid. Nummutaria.

Centinodia vid. Polygonum.

Cerasus sylvestris. *The Cherry Tree. Syn.* 463. Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. blossoms in *April.* I have observed some in *Nottingham* Park; on *Clifton Hill*, and in *Blidworth fields*, but doubt the Birds have sown them.

The agreeable Tartness of the *Cherry* bespeaks it a cooler, of the black *Cherries* a distilled Water is kept in the Shops, which is very proper for the Basis of cooling *Juleps* in *Fevers.* This Water if honestly prepared is very proper for Children who have tremours in their Sleep, but I have found it necessary to taste it first myself, it being the Custom of diverse Apothecaries to distill the *Cherries* which have once served to make *Cherry Brandy.* This intirely destroys the Intention, the water grows hot and that subtil Bitterness from which the principal Effect is expected is spent beforehand in the *Brandy.* The Kernels of the Cherry stones like those of *Apricocks* and *Peaches* are *Diuretick.*

Cerastium hirsutum minus parvo flore *Syn.* 344. *Cat. Gis.* Alsine hirsuta minor *C. B. Pin. small rough Chickweed with a little Flower.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 1. flowers in *May* and sometimes sooner, about the Sand-hills without *Chapple-Barr.*

Cerefolium sylvestre. *Syn.* 207. *Ger. Em. Park.* Chærophyllum sylvestre *C. B. Pin. Wild Chervil.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 2. flowers in *May.* Common about Hedges.

Chamæcissus. vid. Calamintha humilior.

Chamæcistus. vid. Helianthemum.

Chamædrys sylvestris. vid. Veronica.

CHAMÆMELUM *Syn*, 184. *Ger.* vulgare *Park. Common Chamomile.* This has no Smell, and grows very common among Corn.

CHAMÆMELUM fœtidum *Syn.* 185. *C. B. Pin.* fœtidum ſeu Cotula fœtida. *I. B. Stinking May-weed.* common on Banks, in Farm-yards, and Edges of Fields.

CHAMÆMELUM majus folio tenuiſſimo caule rubente. *Syn.* 186. *Large Chamomile with red ſtalks.* This I found in Company with *Mr. Tutin*, in a Cloſe beyond *Mr. Petty's* Mill leading croſs the Road to *Radford Field.*

CHAMÆMELUM odoratiſſimum repens flore ſimplici *Syn.* 185. *I. B.* Romanum. *Ger. ſweet ſcented creeping Chamomile.* This is cultivated in Gardens.

All the *Chamomiles* belong to Cl. I. Gen. VIII. flower from the middle and ſometimes the latter End of *May* the major Part of the *Summer*. They are carminative and therefore proper to be uſed in *Fomentations*, *Poultices*, and *Baths*, eſpecially the Flowers, in this particular Quality, the *Roman Chamomile* excells all the Reſt. Inwardly an *Infuſion* may be taken which will prove an excellent Wind diſpelling Medicine, it is alſo a great ſtrenghtner of the *Stomach* and ſtops vomiting. *Quincy* commends it for the *Tooth-ache* if applyed hot in a Bag to the Cheek. Both a ſimple and very good compound Water bears its Name in the *colledge Diſpenſatory*. But as this is conſiderably hotter and more rarifying and diſcuſſive, ſo it gives way to the others as an *Emollient*. *Mr. Ray* affirms that two Spoonsful of this Herb, with the Addition of a few Drops of Spirit of *Vitriol* given in ſome Broth, will take of the Fit of any *Ague* be it of what kind it will.

This is not unlikely, but two Spoonsfull of so light a Powder as this makes, must be a very large Dose, and troublesome to take, I should expect as much from the same Quantity of the Juice with about ten Drops of the *Spirit* of *Vitriol.*

CHARA vulgaris fœtida *Syn.* 132. *Comm. Acad. R. Sc. Ann.* 1719. Equisetum fœtidum sub aqua repens. *I. B. Ger. Em. Park.* This I found growing in Plenty in a small Watry Place, at the Entrance into *White moor Close.* near *Radford Church* in *May.*

CHARA major subcinerea fragilis *Syn. ibid. Comm. Acad. R. Sc. ibid.* Hippuris coralloides *Ger. Em. The larger brittle Horse tail.* I observed this growing in one of the *Clay-pits* near *Mapperly Brick-Kilns* in *May.* They both claim akin to the *Capillaries.*

This last is very brittle of a pale Green when fresh, & not so thick beset with Branches as the preceeding. It grows, longer and what is within the Water pretty upright but what of it is above the Water hangs down and is supported by the surface of the Water.

Cheiri. vid. Leucoium.

Chelidonia S. Chelidonium majus. vid. Papaver corniculatum luteum.

CHELIDONIUM minus *Syn.* 245. *Ger. Park.* Chelidonia rotundifolia minor. *C. B. Pin. Pilewort or the lesser Celandine.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. flowers in *March* and *April,* in all Fields, Meadows and Hedges, in great Plenty about this Town,

This

This Plant abounds with a ſharp acrid *Salt* which makes it deterſive, is uſeful in opening Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*, it is called *Pilewort* not from any ſpecifical Virtue it has more than any other *Deterſive* to cure the outward *Piles*, but from the Reſemblance the Roots bear to thoſe Knobs and Tubercles which appear at the *Fundament* in that Diſorder. The Juice of this is good for the *Scurvy* of the *Gums* and prevents the rotting of the *Teeth*,

Chrysanthemum ſegetum. *Syn.* 182. *Ger. Em.* ſegetum noſtras. *Park. Corn Marygold.* Cl. I. Gen. VIII. flowers in *May*, one ſhall hardly meet with a Cornfield in this Neighbourhood which is not bordered with theſe Flowers,

Cichoreum ſylveſtre. *Syn* 172. *Ger. Em Park.* ſylveſtre ſive officinarum. *C. B. Pin. Wild Succory.* Cl. I. Gen. VI. 2. flowers in *Auguſt*, a little on this ſide *Cotgrave*, four Miles from *Nottingham* by the Roadſide. Between *Bunny* and *Leak* five Miles from *Nottingham*, *Mr. Tutin* found it likewiſe between *Plumtree* and *Normanton.*

Of this Herb, Leaves, Flowers and Roots are uſed. It is a moderate Bitter, a good alterative and ſweetner of the *Blood*, and makes a proper Ingredient in all *Decoctions* where *Choler* is predominant, and where the *Viſcera* are obſtructed. The Syrup to be met with in the Shops called Syrup of *Succory* with *Rhubarb*, is a very ſafe and uſeful Purge for ſmall Children.

Cichoreum pratenſe luteum. vid. Hieracium aſperum &c.

Cicuta *Syn.* 215. *Lob. Ic.* 732. *Ger.* vulgaris major. *Park. Hemlock.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 5.

It flowers in *May* and *June*, in many Places about this Town, in Hedge Bottoms, and near dry Ditches.

The Character of its being poisonous has made it not tryed inwardly, but its outward Uses are considerable. It takes off *Inflamations*, dissolves hard *Swellings* and asswages Pain in old *Ulcers* whether applyed by way of *Poultice*, *Oyntment* or *Plaister*. It seems the *Cicuta* is not of so hurtful a Nature as has been pretended, for *Mr. Ray* mentiors one *Mr. Henly's* eating 3 or 4 Ounces of the Root without receiving any Harm, & that himself afterwards had eaten half an Ounce of the same without the least ill Consequence. What it may be in hotter Climates is not yet manifest.

Cicutaria vulgaris *Syn.* 207. *I. B.* Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus lævibus. *C. B. Pin. Wild Cicely. Cow-weed.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 2. flowers in *May* pretty common about Hedges, Orchards and Farm-yards.

Circæa lutetiana, *Syn.* 289. *Lob. Ic.* 266. *Ger.* Lutetiana major. *Park. Enchanters Nightshade.* Cl. I. Gen. XIX. XX. flowers in *June* and holds till *August*, plentifully in *Cokwick Wood* about *Asply*, *Clifton*, and most woody Places.

Clematis latifolia seu Atragene quibusdam *Syn.* 258 Clematis sylvestris latifolia seu Viorna. *Park. Great wild Climber or Travellers Joy.* Here and there in Hedges but rarely.

Clinopodium minus. vid. Acinos multis.

Cochlearia *Syn. I. B.* rotundifolia. *Ger.* sive batavorum. *Park. common round Leaved Scurvy Grass or Garden Scurvy Grass.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI.

XXI. 2. flowers in *May*. I found it in several Places growing on *Woollaton Walls* but dare not say whether the Garden might not perhaps have furnished and the Wind sown the Seed, it is commonly cultivated in Gardens, as well for the Use of the *Apothecaries* as *publick Houses*, which make a wholesome medicated Ale of it.

This Plant abounds in a volaile *Salt*, which affects the Nostrils when bruised as strongly as, the volatile *Sal Armoniac*, It is therefore an excellent Remedy to cut viscid Humours, and make them fit to pass through their proper Channels, as also to scour and open obstructed Passages, and to take off that lentor of the Blood which it contracts by being overcharged with fixed *Salt*, whence proceed Scorbutick *Blotches* and *Eruptions*, which hardly ever fail to bring after them other chronical Disorders. It may be used by all with good Success, but thin hectical Constitutions where it is too apt to increase the Motion and Heat of the *Fluids*, and by aggravating the Symptoms usually attending such Habits of Body it often may prove of the last ill Consequence. The best Way of making use of it is in *Conserve* for present spending, for it should not be kept in Shops for Sale, where it quickly looses its volatility, in this Form you have all the Plant can yield, whilst the volatile parts prepare the humours the fixed *Salt* in it promotes their Discharge by *Urine*. The next best is a strong Infusion of the Herb in *Rhenish Wine*. Then the Spirit which for want of the fixed *Salt* looses the diuretick Quality, And lastly the *Ale* which rather keeps the volatile parts of this Plant too much confined.

Colchicum commune. *Syn.* 273. *C. B. Pin.* Anglicum purpureum et Anglicum album, *Park.* *Meadow Saffron.* Cl. I. Gen. XXVI. flowers in *November* without Leaves, whence Gardiners call them *Naked Boys*. In *Nottingham Meadows*. and about *Trent Bridge*. The Roots of these have been

been miſtaken for thoſe of the true *Hermodactils. A dangerous Miſtake.*

Conferva.

1. Conferva Plinii. *Syn.* 58. *Lob. Ic. T. II.* 257. *Ger. Em. Hairy Riverweed, Crow-ſilk,* found in ſeveral Rills and little Brooks.

2. Conferva paluſtris tenuiſſima tomentoſa. *Syn.* 59 in the *Pool* in *Nottingham Park.*

Conſolida major. vid. Symphytum.

Convolvulus major *Syn.* 275. *I. B.* major albus. *Park.* Smilax lævis ſeu lenis major. *Ger. Great Bindweed.* common in Hedges.

Convolvulus minor vulgaris. *Syn. ibid. Park.* Smilax lenis minor. *Ger. ſmall Bindweed.* every where on the Banks of Incloſures, by the Road ſides, and the Edges of Cornfields.

Convolvulus arvenſis minimus. *Syn.* 276. Convolvulus anguſtiſſimo folio noſtras cum auriculis *Pluk. Almag. The leaſt Bindweed.* In the Cornfield between *Radford* and *Lenton*, they all belong to Cl. I Gen. XVIII. 1. flower in *May.* and hold moſt part of the *Summer.*

Convolvulus niger. vid. Fegopyrum.

Conyza media. *Syn.* 174, *Ger. Em.* media Aſteris flore luteo vel Dioſcoridis. *C. B. Pin. Middle Fleabane.* Cl. I. Gen. VII. flowers in *June, July* and *Auguſt*, in many Places near River

River ſides, and watry Ditches and Places where Water has ſtood during *Winter*, as by the *Leen ſide*, from the *Engine Houſe* to *Lenton* plentifully, about *Mr. Petty's Mill* at *Radford*, in *Colwick Lane* &c.

Cornu Cervinum. vid. Plantago.

CORNUS fæmina. *Syn.* 460. *C. B. Pin. Ger. Park. the female Corne, or Dogberry Tree, or Garter Tree, or Prickwood.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. flowers in *May*, in *Woodlane*, *Nottingham Coppice*, about *Aſply*, *Woollaton old Park.* &c.

Coronopus. vid. Plantago.

Coronopus Ruellii vid. Naſturtium ſupinum &c.

CORYLUS ſylveſtris *Syn.* 439. *C. B. Pin. Ger.* Corylus ſeu Nux avellana ſylveſtris *Park. The Haſel.* Cl. II. Gen. I. 1. bloſſoms in *February* and *March.* This was formerly ſo common in this Neighbourhood, that ſome will derive the Name of this Town from thence *quaſi Nuttingham.*

The Fruit as it is of an oily Nature is nouriſhing, but an immoderate Uſe of it will cauſe Shortneſs of Breath and occaſion *Obſtructions.* The *Jules* or *Catkins*, and the *Skin* which immediately incompaſſes the Kernel, are *Adſtringent* and may be uſed where ſuch Quality is required. The Branches are fit to make Hoops off for Barrels.

Cotula. vid. Chamœmelum.

Coty-

Cotyledon aquatica. vid. Hydrocotyle.

Cynocrambe. vid. Mercurialis.

Cracca minor. *Syn.* 322. *Riv. Ir. Tetr. Ic. Park.* Vicia segetum cum siliquis plurimis hirsutis. *C B. Pin.* sylvestris *Ger. small wild Tare, or Tine Tare.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1. flowers in *May*, too frequently in the Corn, where it does great Damage, a Cornfield next *Snenton* Church towards *Nottingham*, I have seen quite over run with it.

Cracca major. vid. Vicia sylvestris seu Cracca major Ger.

Cratægus. vid. Mespilus.

Cratæogonon. vid. Euphrasia.

Cratæogonon. vid. Melampyrum.

Crepitus Lupi. vid. Fungus Pulverulentus.

Crista galli. vid. Pedicularis,

Crocus vernalis cœruleus. *The blue Spring Crocus.* Cl. I. Gen. XXVI. flowers in *March.* No mention is made of this in the *Synopsis.* I found it in Company with *Mr. Tutin*, a little above *Fox-lane* in the *Clay field*, it grows also in *Nottingham Meadows* in several Places on the right Hand side of the Road going to the *King's Meadows.* It seemed to me at first that probably some Roots might have been carried to that Place

Place among the Dung from ſome Garden, but when I conſidered they were very numerous and ſpread very much, and the abovementioned Friend aſſured me he had for near ten Years obſerved them there, I began to doubt whether they might not be of Spontaneous Growth.

Cruciata *Syn.* 223. *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* hirſuta C. *B. Pin. Croſſwort, Mugweed.* Cl. I. Gen. XII. flowers from the latter End of *May* to the End of *July*, plentifully in many Places as *Lark dale, Woodlane, Colwick Lane* &c.

This is drying and aſtringent and uſed both inwardly and outwardly among other *Vulneraries*, ſome commend it infuſed in Wine to be good for *Ruptures.*

Cyanus. *Syn.* 198. *I. B.* vulgaris, *Lob. Ic. Ger. Em. Park. Blue Bottles, Corn Flowers.* Cl. I. Gen. IX. flowers in *May*, and moſt the Summer, very common among the Corn.

The Flowers are only commended, they are of ſubtil Parts, and readily communicate their Tincture to almoſt any Liquor ſome praiſe the Powder of them, in *Scrophulous* Caſes, (which ſolid Experience has not ſufficiently confirmed) The Juice of them cleanſes ſordid *Ulcers* if inſtilled into them. *Ray.*

Cynocrambe. vid. Mercurialis.

Cynoglossum. *Syn.* 226 .*Ger.* vulgare. *I B.* majus vulgare. *Park. Great Hounds Tongue.* Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers from the latter End of *May*, to *July* incluſive, grows copiouſly in *Woollaton Park* belonging to the *Right Hon. the Lord Middleton*, near the Garden Wall.

It is a very good *Vulnerary*, it ſtops *Fluxes and Gonorrhœas* &c, A *Decoction* of the Root is commended in *Schrophulous* Diſtempers. There is a Maſs of *Pills* in the *Diſpenſatory* of the narcotic kind, which bears its Name, but is ſeldom met with in the Shops tho' for certain Conſtitutions and in particular Caſes much preferable to the *Pilulæ de Styrace*.

Cynosbatos. vid. Roſa ſylveſtris &c.

Cynoſorchis. vid. Orchis.

D

Daucus ſativus radice lutea et alba *Syn.* 218. *Inſt. R. H.* Paſtinaca ſativa tenuifolia. *Ger.* tenuifolia ſativa lutea *Park. Yellow and white Carrot*.

An. Daucus ſativus radice atrorubente. *Syn. ibid. Inſt. R. Herb.* Paſtinacaſativa atrorubens. *Ger. Em. Red rooted Carrot*. Both theſe are cultivated for the Market.

Daucus vulgaris *Syn. ibid. Clus.* Paſtinaca ſylveſtris tenuifolia *Ger.* Daucus officinarum *C. B. Pin. Wild Carrot or Birdsneſt*. they all belong to Cl. I Gen. XI. flower in *June* and *July*, This grows Plentifully in moſt Paſtures, in *Radford Field*, above the Corn Land next *Colwick Wood* in great Plenty, as plentifully on *Cliffton Hill*, &c.

It ſtands in the Rank of *Carminatives*, the Seeds are deſervedly praiſed for their Efficacy in removing the *Strangury* and in the *Stone and Gravel of the Kidneys*, both

both preventionally and when the fit is on, if boiled in *Wine* and *Water*, or even infused in *Wine* only, if there be no considerable Inflamation in those Parts. They are also commended in *Uterine* Cases. as promoters of the *Menstrual Discharges*, and Expellers of *Moles*.

Dens Leonis *Syn.* 170. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* latiore folio *C. B. Pin.* Dandelion.

Dens Leonis anguſtioribus foliis *Syn.* 171. *Park.* leonis anguſtiore folio *C. B. Pin. Narrow Leaved Dandelion or Piſs a bed.* they both grow very common in Meadows and Fields, and flower early in the *Spring*, and again in *Autumn*.

Dens Leonis hirſutus, Leptocaulos, Hieracium dictus *Syn. ibid.* Hieracium dentis Leonis folio hirſutum *Ger. Em.* aſperum foliis et floribus Dentis leonis bulboſi. *Park. Rough Dandelion* commonly called *Dandelion Hawkweed.* This is one of the firſt flowering *Hawkweeds* in *May*, grows pretty common on Bankſides and in *Nottingham Meadows.* They all three belong to Cl. I. Gen. V.

Dandelion is much of the ſame Quality as the *Wild Succory* (which is more powerful for *Phyſical Purpoſes* than the Garden *Succory*, called *Endive*) and therefore a great alterative or ſweetner of the *Blood* being a good *Deterſive*, the Root as well as the Herb boiled in *Wine*, *Water*, or *Broth*, is an efficacious Remedy in putrid *Fevers* and ill Habits of the Body, It warms and ſtrengthens the Stomach. It makes a good Ingredient in *Fomentations and Lotions*, The young Herb makes a wholeſome ſpring Sallet eaten Raw with *Oil and Vinegar*, and is peculiarly of Service to Perſons whoſe Bowels are too much relaxed.

Diapenſia

Diapensia. vid. Sanicula.

Digitalis purpurea *Syn.* 283. *I. B.* purpurea vulgaris *Park. purple Foxglove.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. flowers in *June* and *July*. In *Woollaton Park*, by the Woodside in the Road to *Woodborough*, on *red Hill*, and many other Places.

This Herb will Vomit very smartly either infused or boiled in Water, weakly Persons should not venture upon it, *Parkinson* commends it for the *Falling Sickness*, and orders two Handfulls of this and four Ounces of Polypody of the *Oak* to be boiled in *Beer* and taken. It is a good cleanser of *Ulcers*, and the Flowers bruised and boiled with fresh *Butter* into an Ointment have sometimes been of considerable Service in *Scrophulous Ulcers.*

Dipsacus sylvestris seu Labrum Veneris. *Syn.* 192. *I. B.* Dipsacus sylvestris. *Ger. Park. wild Teasel.* Grows in *Colwick Wood* in plenty where there is one Spot in which they stand so close, one would think they had been sown on Purpose.

Solid Experience says but little of the Physical Vertue of this Herb. *Mr. Ray* says the Roots boiled in Wine and the Liquor apply'd to the Fundament will cure the Clefts of it and give Ease in the *Piles* which is probable. The fen a'e Councellors of Beauty, are very choice of the Rain Water which has stood some Time in the Leafy Bason of this Plant, and use it to take off the Freckles and other little Blemishes of the Skin.

Dipsacus minor seu virga Pastoris *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em.* Virga Pastoris *Park. small Wild Teasel or Shepherds Rod.* They both claim Kin to the *Corymbiferous*, and Flower in *June* and *July*. I found this last no nearer than *Pleasly Forge* two Miles from *Mansfield* in Company with Mr. *Bird*, where it grows plentifully.

Dracun-

Dracunculus pratensis. vid. Ptarmica.

Dulcamara. vid. Solanum lignosum.

E

Eubulus. vid. Sambucus humilis.

Echium vulgare *Syn.* 227. *C. B. Pin. Park. Ger. Vipers Buglos.* Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers in *May* and holds till *August*, in a Close on this side *Snenton Hermitage* coming from *Nottingham*, on the *Castle Rock* in *Nottingham Park* facing *Lenton*, plentifully and very large.

Echium Fuchsii. vid. Buglossa sylvestris minor.

Echium Scorpicides palustre. vid. Myosotis Scorpioides.

Echium Scorpioides arvense. vid. Myosotis &c.

Elatine. vid. Linaria.

Eleoselinum. vid. Apium.

Enula campana. vid. Helenium.

Equisetum majus. *Syn.* 130. *Ger.* majus Palustre *Park.* Palustre longioribus foliis. *C. B. Pin. Great Marsh or Water Horsetail.* In the *Pool* in *Nottingham Park*, and several Ditches between *Lenton* and *Beeston.*

Equise-

EQUISETUM arvenſe longioribus Setis. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. Park.* ſegetale *Ger. Corn Horſe Tail.* common on the Edges of Cornfields and among the Corn.

EQUISETUM ſylvaticum procumbens ſetis uno verſu deſpoſitis *Syn.* 131. *Bending wood Horſe-tail* in *Colwick* and *Aſply Woods* &c.

EQUISETUM pratenſe longiſſimis ſetis. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* frequent in Hedge Bottoms.

EQUISETUM ſylvaticum *Syn.* 130. *Tab. Ic. Ger.* omnium minus tenuifolium *Park. Colwick Wood, Nottingham Coppice,* &c.

EQUISETUM paluſtre *Syn.* 131. *Lob. Ic.* paluſtre minus *Park.* in *Basford Scottum.*

EQUISETUM nudum. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* junceum ſeu nudum *Park.* foliis nudum non ramoſum ſeu junceum. *C. B, Pin. Naked Horſe Tail.* This was firſt ſhewn to me by *Mr. Stanley* Joiner at *Mansfield,* who had gathered it himſelf about the middle of *Nettleworth Green,* two Miles from *Mansfield.* where it grows plentifully among the *Ruſhes.*

This is what the *Turners* and *Joiners* Poliſh their work with and call *Shave-graſs,* In *Germany* the Maid Servants uſe *Horſe Tail* inſtead of *Straw* to ſcour their Pewter with to which it gives a very good Luſtre.

Theſe Plants bear ſome Affinity to the *Capillaries.*

All the *Horſe Tails are Aſtringent.*

ERICA vulgaris *Syn.* 470. *Park.* vulgaris ſeu pumila. *Ger. Em.* vulgaris humilis ſemper vi-

rens

rens flore purpureo et albo *I. B. common Heath or Ling.* upon the Foreſt between *Nottingham* and *Mansfield*, in Plenty.

Erica vulgaris hirſuta *Syn.* 471. *Ger.* vulgaris hirſutior. *Park. common rough Leaved Heath*, with the preceeding in ſeveral Places of the Foreſt about *Mansfield.*

Erica tenuifolia *Syn. ibid. Ger.* virgata ſeu ſexta Cluſii *Park.* humilis cortice cinereo Arbuti flore. *C. B. Pin. Fine Leaved Heath*, about the Hollows near *Nottingham*, and on *Radford Lings.* They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 3.

Heath is not commonly known in Phyſic, however it is *Deterſive* and *Diuretic*, and fit to ſcour and cleanſe away any impurity or gravelly Concretion out of the *Kidneys.* This Plant made uſe of in Default of Hops, will preſerve the Liquor full as well and gives it no unpleaſant Taſte nor does it diſagree ſo frequently with ſome Conſtitutions as the Bitterneſs of Hops will.

Erigerum. vid. Senecio.

Eruca lutea ſeu Barbarea *Syn.* 297. *C. B. pin.* Barbarea *I. B. Ger.* flore ſimplici *Park. Winter Creſſes or Rocket* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. flowers in *May*, In Mr. *John Petty's Mill Yard* at *Radford*, and in many Hedge Bottoms and moiſt Places about this Town.

It is of the ſame Nature with all the reſt of the *Creſſes* and therefore an *Antiſcorbutic* and *Vulnerary*, the Seed is *Diuretic.*

Eruca hirſuta, ſiliqua cauli appreſſa, Eryſimum dicta, *Syn.* 298. Eryſimum Dioſcoridis Lobelio

Lobelio Ger. Irio sive Erysimum vulgare. *Park.* *Hedge Mustard*, by some *scrambling Rocket*. They both belong to the same Family. This flowers in *June* and *July*, and is very common about Hedges, uncultivated Grounds, and even upon old Battered Walls.

This Plant deserves all the Praise *Lobel* bestows upon it, it is a powerful *Deterfive*, of great Service in *Chronical Coughs*, it wonderfully cuts *Phlegm* lodged upon the Air Vessells, and by opening the obstructed *Ducts* of the *Salival Glands*, it takes off even an inveterate *Hoarseness*. The *College Dispensatory* has a compound Syrup which to my Knowledge has done great Service. This as it is seldom to be met with in the Shops, I have thought proper to insert here for the Use of private Families.

Take Hedge Mustard fresh gathered six Handfulls, of Elecampane Root and Coltsfoot also fresh gathered and Liquorice Root each two Ounces, the Leaves of Borrage Succory and Maiden hair, of each an Ounce and half, of the Cordial Flowers, and the Flowers of Rosemary and Betony each half an Handfull, of Anniseeds half an Ounce, stoned Raisins two Ounces. Let them infuse together a whole Day in Water and Mead of each two Pints and half, of the Juice of Hedge Mustard eight Ounces, boil them in a Bath Heat, and to the Liquor strongly pressed out and clarified put four Pounds and half of Loaf Sugar, and boil it to a Syrup in the same Heat.

Erysimum vulgare. vid. Eruca hirsuta.

Esula. vid. Tithymalus.

Euonymus vulgaris *Syn.* 468. *Park.* Euonymus Theophrasti *Spindle Tree or Prickwood.* Cl. II. Gen II. 1. flowers in *April.* In *Woodlane* going

ing to *St. Anne's Well*, in many Hedges beſides. It is eaſily known by its peculiar Smell.

It is called *Prickwood* becauſe Scewers are made of it for the uſe of *Butchers* and *Poulterers*, which are called Pricks in the North of *England*. Two or three of the Berries purge upwards and downwards, and the Powder of the dry'd ones, Kills Lice and takes off the Scurf of Childrens Heads. *Ray*.

EUPATORIUM cannabinum *Syn.* 179. *Park. C. B. Pin.* cannabinum mas. *Ger. Em Common Hemp Agrimony, or Dutch Agrimony.* Cl. I Gen. VI. 1. flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. plentifully along the *Leenſide* between *Nottingham Caſtle* and *Lenton*.

It is a *Vulnerary* and *Diuretic*, and of ſervice in ſtoppage of *Urine*, and Obſtructions of the *Uterine Paſſages* the Root purges pretty ſmartly.

Eupatorium cannabinum fœmina. vid. Verbeſina.

Eupatorium veterum. vid. Agrimonia.

EUPHRASIA *Syn.* *284. *I. B. Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* Officinarum *C. B. Pin. Eyebright.* flowers in *June*, *July*, *Auguſt* and ſometimes later. In ſeveral Cloſes near *Scottum*, and in the upper *Trent* Cloſe, commonly call'd the Aldermens Parts.

This Plant is a very good *Cephalic*, and a conſiderable Dryer, wherein it reſembles *Wood Betony*, it is therefore uſed with that, for Smoaking in order to dry up *Rheums*. As to taking off Specks or Films, and Dimneſs of Sight, that is rather to be expected from its Juice, than from the diſtilled Water.

EUPHRASIA pratenſis rubra. *Syn. ibid, C. B.*

Pin. pratenſis rubra major. *Park.* Cratœogonon Euphroſine *Eyebright-Cow-wheat.* They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII 2. This flowers in *June* and *July*, and grows pretty common in moiſt Meadows and ſometimes among the Corn in low Lands.

F

Faba. *Syn.* 323. *C. B. Pin.* major hortenſis *Ger. Garden Bean.*

Faba minor ſeu Equina. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* minor ſylveſtris. *Park.* ſive communis. *Ger. Field Bean, or Horſe Bean,* both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 2. they flower in *April*, and are commonly cultivated in Gardens and Fields, This laſt ſort is often ſown mixed with Peaſe.

The Garden *Beans* are chiefly uſed as Food, the others for Provender for *Horſes*. Both may be reckoned among the *Agglutinents*, The flower is a proper Ingredient in *Poultices*, it is alſo made uſe of by ſome Females, who rub their Faces with it, to take off the little heats and redneſs of the Skin, occaſioned by walking in the *Sun*, for which purpoſe they alſo diſtil a Water from *Bean Bloſſoms*.

Fagotriticum. vid. Fegopyrum.

Fagus. *Syn.* 439. *C. B. Pin. Ger. Park. The Beech Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. I. 1. bloſſoms in *April.* This Tree is almoſt a Stranger in theſe Parts, and I have not obſerved any near this Town except within *Woollaton* Garden Walls, but

but many large ones grow at *Rufford* in *Sir George Savilles* Park.

The Fruit of this Tree is triangular incloſed in a brown Husk, it yields a large quantity of Oil in the Preſs which is very ſweet and may be eaten with Sallets but is rather more luſcious than that of Olives. The Maſt wonderfully fattens *Hogs*, and Field *Mice*, *Rats*, *Squirrels* and *ſmall Birds* are very fond of it; The Wood is much uſed by Wheelwrights about *London*, it is alſo uſed for *Sword Scabbards*. No part of this Tree is much known in Phyſick except the green Leaves bruiſed and applyed to hot Swellings are ſaid to diſcuſs them.

Ferrum equinum germanicum, ſiliquis in ſummitate. *Syn.* 325. *C. B. Pin.* equinum comoſum *Park.* Hedyſarum glyzyrrhizatum. *Ger. Tufted Horſe ſhoe-Vetch.* Cl. I, Gen. XXIII. 2. flowers the latter End of *May* and *June*, in *Nottingham* Park, but not very common.

Fegopyrum *Syn.* 144. Tragopyrum *Ger. Em. Park.* Fagotriticum *I. B. Buck wheat or Brank.* It flowers in *May*, but is not commonly met with either wild or cultivated. I obſerved ſome about two Years ago, which by order of Sir *William Parſons* had been ſown on *Clifton Hill*.

This Plant does not require the richeſt Land. In *Denmark* and ſome Parts of *Germany* it is very much cultivated and the Inhabitants make a kind of *Groats* of it which they boil in *Milk* ſo thick that a Spoon may ſtand upright in it, it is pleaſant Taſted of good Nouriſhment and will boil to a *Jelly*. In *England* they only uſe it to fatten Poultry with,

Fegopyrum Scandens ſylveſtre *Syn. ibid.* Convolvulus minor atriplicis folio *Park.* volubilis

nigra. *Ger. Black Bindweed.* they both belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. This flowers in *May* and holds almoſt the whole Summer, grows pretty common in Gardens and Corn-fields, where it is very miſchievous.

Filago. vid. Gnaphalium.

FILIPENDULA. *Syn.* 259. *I. B. Ger. Park. Common Dropwort.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. flowers in *May*, *June*, and *July*. In *Beeſton Meadows*, plentifully, on the Roadſide leading from the *ſand Hills* to *Radford Church*, inſeveral Cloſes near *Woollaton* old Park, and all over the Cloſe where the Pond is near *Aſply Hall.*

The Root is a very powerfull *Detergent* and *Diuretic*, whence it is of Uſe in all ſorts of Obſtructions, it cleanſes the *Kidneys* and *Urinal Paſſages*, is beneficial to thoſe whoſe Lungs are clogged and makes a good Ingredient in antiſcorbutic Compoſitions. It has many other Commendations but not ſufficiently confirmed.

FILIX mas vulgaris, *Syn.* 120. *Park.* mas non ramoſa, pinnulis latis denſis minutim dentatis. *Ger, Em. Common Male Fern.* In ſhady Hedge bottoms, very common, in *Larkdale*, and in the Hollow without the Gate leading thence to *Radford Lings*, in *Colwick Wood*, &c.

FILIX mas non ramoſa pinnulis latis auriculatis ſpinoſis *Syn.* 121. *Ger. Em.* mas aculeata major, *C. B. Pin. prickly auriculate Male Fern.* In the Backſide of St. *Anne's Well* and in many other Places. They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. IV. 3.

FI-

Filix fœmina *Syn.* 124. *Ger.* fœmina vulgaris *Park. Female Fern or common Brakes.* In Parks and almoſt all over the Foreſt.

Filix mas ramoſa pinnulis dentatis. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. Great branched male Fern with indented Leaves.* This I obſerved at St. *Anne's Well.*

Filix ramoſa non dentata florida *Syn.* 125. *C. B. Pin.* florida ſeu Oſmunda regalis *Ger. Em.* Oſmunda regalis ſeu Filix florida. *Park. Water Fern or flowering Fern, or Oſmund Royal.* This Mr. *Bird* Apothecary at *Mansfield,* ſhewed me in a Cloſe near that Town called *Leavers Cloſe.*

Filix ramoſa minor *Syn. ibid. I. B.* pumila ſaxatilis prima Cluſii *Park.* Dryopteris Tragi. *Ger. Em. The leſſer branched Fern.* I found this about the Rocks near *Pleaſly Forges* two Miles beyond *Mansfield.*

The Roots of the *Male Fern*, but more eſpecially of the *Oſmund Royal,* as alſo a Conſerve of the young Shoots are looked upon, as moſt excellent Remedies for the *Rickets,* the Root of the *Female Fern* is counted a *Specific* for the *Worms,* and the poor People burn the Plant and make Aſh-Balls of it which they uſe in the Room of *Soap,* In *France* the Aſhes of *Brakes* are uſed in the Compoſition of that Metal, they make their common drinking Glaſſes of, which is very brittle and is call'd *Vere de Fougere,* i. e. *Fern Glaſs.*

Flos cuculi. vid. Lychnis plumaria.

Flos Trinitates. vid. Viola tricolor.

Fœniculum vulgare *Syn.* 217. *Ger. Park.* vul-

vulgare minus nigriore et acriore semine. *I. B Common Fennel or Finkle.* Cl. I. Gen. II. 5. flowers in *May* in Plenty about the Rock of *Nottingham Castle*, especially near Mr. *Collyer's* Vineyard.

The Seed of this Plant is an excellent *Carminative* whether taken by the *Mouth* or in *Clysters*, There is a distilled Water of the Seed kept in the Shops. The Roots are detersive and cleansing, and frequently prescribed, they are of a pleasant Taste and grateful Flavour. The Herb is chiefly used in Diet, as fish Sauce, and eaten raw with pickled *Fish*.

Fœnum græcum sylvestre. vid. Astragalus luteus.

Fontinalis minor foliis triangularibus minus complicatis capitulis in summis ramulis sessilibus. *Syn*, 79. found on a Post in the *Trent* above *Colwick* I observed it also upon one of the Wheels of the first Forge at *Pleasly*.

Fragaria *Syn.* 254. *Ger.* vulgaris *Park. Common Strawberry.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. flowers in *May*, after which Time the Fruit soon ripens In *Colwick Wood*, *Woollaton-park*, *Nottingham Coppice*, *Woodlane*, &c.

The Leaves are *Diuretic* and *Deterve*, and upon that account useful in the *Jaundice*, and Obstructions of the *Kidneys*, also in *Gargarisms*, *Baths*, *and Pultices*. The Berries are cooling and grateful to the Taste, but as they are apt to putrifye in the Body it is best to eat them with *Wine* and *Sugar*, or with *Cream*.

Fraxinus *Syn.* 469. *Ger.* vulgatior *I. B.* excelsior *C. B. Pin.. common Ash.Tree.* Cl. I.I Gen. II.

II. 2. bloſſoms in *April* and *May*. In *Marſhal Hills* and many other Places very common.

The Wood is proper for many Mechanical Uſes, the Seed incloſed in the Keys is of ſervice in the *Jaundice*, *Pleuriſy*, and *Stone* of the *Kidneys*.

FUMARIA vulgaris. *Syn.* 204. *I. B. Park.* purpurea *Ger. Fumitory*. Cl. I. Gen. X. flowers in *May*. In Cultivated Places eſpecially about Gardens, pretty common.

This is certainly a very good *Deterſive* and *Antiſcorbutic*, a cleanſer of the Blood, and of uſe in the *Jaundice* and other Diſtempers ariſing from *Obſtructions*. But as this Herb is difficult to dry, and its Juice will not keep, the beſt way is to make an Extract of it, and boil it up to a Conſiſtence, and in the *Spring*, to boil the Herb in Whey and drink the Liquor. The freſh Juice dropt into the Eyes takes off Dimneſs of Sight.

Fungoides.

1. FUNGOIDES clavatum minus *Syn.* 14 *Cat. Giſs.* Fungus parvus luteus ad Ophioglosſioidem nigrum accedens. *Syn.* 11. found upon *Nottingham Courſe* in *October*.

2. * FUNGOIDES clavatum coloris aurantii This is larger than the foregoing, of a firmer Subſtance, exactly of the ſhape of the *Piſtillum* of *Aron*. *Dr. Dillenius* takes it only to be a Variety of the firſt I found it in *Calton Cow dale*.

3 *FUNGOIDES clavatum compreſſum ſummitatibus luteis. This has white and ſomewhat flat Foot Stalks, the Tops which are of a pale Yellow are ſpread thin and wrinkly, the whole is of

of a ſoft ſpongy Subſtance. Among the Graſs in *Calton Cow Dale*, with the preceeding.

4. Fungus parvus denticulatus *Syn. ibid. Park. ſmall toothed Muſheroom*, in *Marſhall Hills.*

5. Fungus Piperi Æthiopico ſimilis vel digitatus niger *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin.* on rotten ſtumps of Trees in *Colwick Wood.*

6. Fungus ramoſus niger compreſſus, parvus apicibus albidis. *Syn.* 15. An Fungus digitatus niger velut cornua experimens. *I. B.* In the ſame Places with the foregoing.

7. Fungus niger ſubularis apicibus albidis. *Syn.* 16. *Dood. Syn* 11. *App.* with the two former.

8. Fungus ramoſus flavus et albidus *Syn.* 16. *I. B.* ramoſus Imperati *C. B. Pin. Marſhall Hills.*

9. Fungus parvus luteus ramoſus. *Syn.* 16. *D. Sherard.* upon Ant-hills in *Colwick Wood.*

10. Fungus ramoſus candidiſſimus ceranoides ſeu digitatus minimus. *Syn. ibid. D. Plot. Hiſt. Nat. Stafford.* In *Nottingham Coppice.*

11. * Fungoides minimum fuſco luteum digitatum apicibus obtuſis albis. This Fungus is not quite an Inch high of a browniſh yellow Colour, ſending forth very ſhort branches which terminate in round white Knobs. I obſerved it on a rotten ſtick in *Colwick Wood* in *October.*

12.

12 * Fungoides minimum non ramosum fusco luteum apicibus glaucis nutantibus. This I found on Rabbits Dung in *Colwick Hills*, it is not much above a quarter of an Inch high with a bending glaucous Knob.

13. * Fungi Clathroides nigri pediculis donati *Dr. Dillenius.* These grow in Clusters are of the shape colour and size of a Mouse-turd having on the top a little oblique awn, and at the bottom a short foot Stalk not much thicker than an Horse Hair. I found them growing upon a piece of decayed Timber in *Colwick Wood.*

14. Fungoides quercinum peltatum nigrum. *Syn.* 16. *Cat. Giss.* On the Trunk of an Oak newly felled in *Colwick Wood* in vast numbers some solitary, some, three or four growing from one common Basis,

15. Fungus fraxineus niger durus, orbiculatus. *Syn.* 16. This Fungus varies much in size and sometimes grows in several Lobes. I found it in an hollow Oak on the backside of *Snenton*, a little beyond the Dog Kennel, and also on diverse Posts standing in the Watry Place going from Mr. *Petty's* Mill at *Radford* into the Road leading to Bobber's Mill. *Dr. Dillenius* found it in the Isle of *Anglesey* and calls it *Fungoides Anthracicum globosum.*

16. An. Fungus spongiosus maximus aqueus, e fraxinorum truncis exsudans. *Syn.* 17. I observed this in *Nottingham* Park growing out of a Thorn Tree it was of a yellowish brown Colour.

Fungi Pileati lamellati Muſheroons with Caps and Combs.

1. Fungus campeſtris albus ſuperné inferné rubens. *Syn* 2. eſculentus 13 ſive pileolo lato et rotundo livido *C. B. Pin. The common Kedgeup Muſheroon.* They grow in great Plenty about a Mile on this ſide *Cotgrave* coming from *Nottingham.*

2. Fungus eſculentus pileolo et lamellis albis. *Syn. ibid. Dood. Syn. II. App. Champignon.* This is conſiderably leſs than the preceeding, the Comb is white, they have an higher Flavour and are gathered, dryed, and ſold by the French People about *London* to the great eating Houſes, they are common moſt parts of the Year in Meadows if the Weather be not over dry.

3. Fungus luteus ſeu pallidus Chanterelle dictus ſe contorquens eſculentus *Syn* 2. *I. B.* This I found in *Marſhal Hills* but is not common.

4. Fungus magnus rubentis ſeu incarnati coloris *Syn* 3 *The ſcarlet Muſheroon. ibid.* and in *Nottingham Coppice.*

5. Fungus minor pileolo lato, ſuperné candido lamellis ſubtus creberrimis pallidè rubentibus, ſeu incarnati ut vocant coloris. *Syn. ibid. S. Dale faſciculus Syn. II.* on the upper Edge of *Snenton-field* towards *Colwick Park*, in *Auguſt.*

6. Fungus pileolo lato, longiſſimo Pediculo variegato

variegato *Syn.* 3. *C, B. Pin.* Fungi longiſſimo Pediculo. candicantes ſed maculati eſculenti. *I. B.* In *Colwick Wood* plentifully.

This Fungus is pretty large the Comb is White, it is of a thick Subſtance, and gets on the Top a browniſh dry Skin which ſoon cracks in many Places and makes a motly of white and brown appear, The foot Stalk is pretty thick as well as long, and ſwells towards the Bottom.

7. FUNGUS Pediculo in Bulbiformam excreſcente *Syn.* 3 *C. B. Pin.* bulboſo Pediculo pallidus maculoſus. *I. B.* In *Marſhal Hills.*

8. FUNGI pileolo magno orbiculari ſublivido lamellis albis pediculo brevi bulbiformi violaceo. *Syn.* 3. varietas. with the foregoing.

9 FUNGUS albus ovum referens *Syn.* 5. *Dood. Syn. II. App.* on the ſide of the Bank going to *Nottingham Lings*, on the left Hand of the Gallows.

10. FUNGUS ſuperficie murini coloris lamellis ſubtus albicantibus. *Syn.* 5. *Dood, ibid.* in *Colwick Wood. September.*

11. FUNGUS arboreus mollis multiformis *Syn. ibid. Dood. ibid.* at the foot of a Willow Tree in one of the Hell Cloſes.

12. FUNGUS fimetarius in plano orbicularis candidus *Syn.* 6. *C. B. Pin.* Fungi quilinii albi pernicioſi *I. B.* In *Boy-croft* near *Woodlane.*

13 FUNGUS parvus è luteo fuſcus pileo per

maturitatem inverſo *Syn.* 6. *Dood. Syn. II. App* Amanita parva luteo fuſca orbicularis *Cat. Gif's.* in the ſame Place.

14. Fungus medius pileo muco æruginei coloris obducto. *Syn. ibid. Dood. ibid.* about *Nottingham* Gallows in *Auguſt.*

15. Fungi pratenſes minores, externé viſcidi albi et lutei, pediculis brevibus. *Syn.* 7. upon *Nottingham Lings*, and in diverſe Cloſes going to St. *Anne's Well* in *Auguſt* and *September*.

16. Fungus parvus parvi galeri formam exprimens rufus *Syn* 8. *C. C. Pin.* On *Nottingham courſe*, alſo in a Cloſe near St. *Anne's Well* on the left Hand coming from *Nottingham.*

Theſe vary in magnitude, they have ſometimes round and ſometimes conical Caps, the firſt turn up at the Edges very ſoon, and form a kind of a Cup, the latter when full grown and drawing towards a decay crack at the Edges and turn up likewiſe, the Colour of the Cap which is at firſt of a beautiful deep Red, turns Livid, and the Comb and Foot-ſtalk which at firſt are between a red and an orange Colour become a pale yellow.

N. B. It is remarkable that if the Sun can reach theſe and the preceeding, it will extract all their Colour, and they will become Snow white, and not the leaſt Foot-ſtep will be ſeen of their former Colour.

17. Fungus parvus pediculo oblongo pileolo hemiſphærico, ex albido ſubluteus *Syn.* 7. parvus albus cum luteola parte in ſummitate capituli, viſco nitente reſplendens. Common in all Fields in *Auguſt* and *September.*

18. Fungus pratenſis minor, externé viſcidus, capi-

capitulo præcedentis, ſtriis ſubtus fulvis ſeu croceis. *Syn.* 8. *Dal. Faſcicul. Syn. II.* In *Colwick Wood.*

19. FUNGUS parvus pediculo oblongo, galericulatus ſtriis lividis aut nigris. *Syn.* 8. ſeu bufonii prima ſpecies. *Clus.* in the ſame Place.

20. AMANITA verna utrinque Striata, fuſca, pileo obtuſé coniformi, Muſco paluſtri ramoſo majori foliis membranaceis *Vernon* innaſcens *Syn.* 8. *Cat. Giſs.* In the ſame Place.

21. FUNGUS parvus candidiſſimus lamellatus, pediculo longo gracili. *Syn.* 9. *Vernon. Syn. II.* In *Colwick Wood.*

22. FUNGUS minor tenerrima Farina reſperſus pileolo ſuperné cinereo, lamellis ſubtus tenuiſſimis creberrimis nigris *Syn, ibid.* In *Nottingham Coppice.*

23. FUNGI plures ex uno pede é prunorum radicibus enati *Syn.* 9. multi ex uno pede perniciosi *I. B.* They do not only grow at the Roots of Plumtrees, but I have obſerved them growing copiouſly at the bottom of Poſts and *Nottingham* Park Pales in *September* and *October.*

24. FUNGUS faſciculoſus, pileolo orbiculari luteſcente pediculo fuſco tenerrime villoſo lamellis ex flavo candicantibus. *Syn.* 9. In *Colwick Wood.*

25. FUNGUS (ex ſtercore equino) capillaceus, capitulo rorido nigro punctulo in ſummitate notató

tato *Syn.* 13. *Pluck. Ph.* on Horſe Dung in *Nottingham Coppice.*

26. * Fungus albiſſimus pellucidus pileolo conico parvo, pediculo prælongo cavo.

This Fungus I met with in *Snenton Meadow*, it is of a very tender friable Subſtance, and the Foot-ſtalk is conſiderably thick in proportion to the ſmallneſs of the Cap.

27. * Amanta campeſtris fuſca. infernè coralliformiter rubens. *Cat. Giſs.* 177. In *Colwick Wood.*

28. * Amanita pileo ex livido fuſco. lamellis albicantibus. *Cat. Giſs.* 184 In *Colwick Wood.*

29. Amanitæ orbicularis ſublividæ, lamellis ſubfuſcis, pileolis leviter purpuraſcentibus. *Cat. Giſs.* varietas minor et magis purpuraſcens. *Dr. Dillenius*, In *Calton Cowdale* pretty common in *September.*

30. Amanita orbicularis fuſca, lamellis ex albo in incarnatum tendentibus Colorem. *Cat. Giſs.* 185. with the preceeding, hujus varietatem multò minorem obſervavi. In *Nottingham Coppice.*

31. * Amanitæ faſciculoſæ ſub lividæ orbiculari pileo lamellis è livido fuſcis, pediculis magis candidis, *Cat. Giſs.* 187. Varietas cum lamellis albis. *Dr. Dillenius.*

32. * Amanita orbicularis verna paluſtris ex livido

livido fuſca pileo leniter umbilicato. *Cat. Giſs.* 187.

33. * Fungi mediocres orbiculares fuſco lutei lamellis é cupreo colore nigricantibus, pediculis ex albo cinereis, found on the ſtump of a decayed Tree in *Marſhall Hills*.

This Fungus reſembles N. 23. in the Colour of the Cap, and the thickneſs of the Foot-ſtalks, but the ſhape of the Cap of this is more Spherical and never expands the Rim, the Comb is compoſed of many thin Lamellæ which are very broad and of a ruſty black Colour, which in the Beginning inclines more towards a Copperiſh brown.

34. * Fungus magnus cinereus capitello non nihil ad Ovi Figuram accedente. In a Cloſe by the *Leenſide* joining to *Nottingham-park*, towards *Lenton* in *September*.

This Fungus differs very much from N. 9 which generally grows ſolitary, is of a dull chalky white Colour, having a Foot ſtalk ſomewhat ſwelling at the bottom; this on the contrary has an Aſh coloured Cap, and a ſhining ſmooth white Foot ſtalk ſomewhat hollow, the lamellæ are very broad and numerous and form the whole Subſtance of the Head, they are at firſt of a pale whitiſh Colour, but grow black when come to maturity, and yield a black Liquor not unlike Ink, and tho' in this particular it agrees with N. 9. yet the Cap of this being only formed by a thin Skin which holds the Lamellæ together appears ſtreaked on the outſide, beſides it never grows alone. I have commonly obſerved from ten to ſixteen and more cloſe together.

35. * Fungus minor luteo fuſcus capitello extus ſtriato pediculo candido fragili. In *Colwick Wood*

Wood, *Nottingham Coppice* &c. very common on the Foot of Trees.

The Cap of this is of the same Colour with that of N. 33. but streaked, resembling the preceeding in every thing else but the Tenderness of the Pedicule, it grows in Clusters, but never to any considerable Bigness like the foregoing, of which however it may perhaps be a variety.

36. * Fungus parvus luteo fuscus pileolo rugoso pediculo et lamellis albicantibus. In *Colwick Wood* in *August*.

This at first Sight seems to be a lesser Variety of N. 34. but it differs from it in that the Skin which forms the Cap is very tough, the Lamellæ less numerous which makes the Cap more irregularly round, and the streaks or furrows appear broader and deeper, the Foot-stalk is likewise tough and hollow, nor do the Lamellæ turn into a black Liquor like those of the two foregoing These generally grow four five or more together.

37. * Fungus fasciculosus pileolo orbiculari cinereo glauco lamellis subtus nigricantibus pediculis albis. In *Colwick Wood* in *August*.

These grow in large Clusters on the Ground, the Caps are from half an Inch to an Inch and half broad, and the Stalks moderately firm.

38. * Fungus parvus capitello et pediculo cuprei coloris, lamellis subtus fuscis. In *Nottingham Coppice* in *September*.

The Cap of this is pretty tough, so is the Foot stalk which is not hollow, but filled with a soft Pith, it is very small at the Bottom but swells in thickness as it rises and is thickest at its insertion into the Cap: of the Lamellæ every fourth only reaches the Stalk.

39 * Fungus medius fusco cinereus in acutum conum fastigiatus, lamellis ex livido nigris creberrimis. This I found by the Bank side in the Lane leading to *Lenton* towards the Mill.

The Cap forms the Figure of a Cone, is almost of a Mouse Colour, at the Edges three Inches wide, and about two Inches and half in Height, the Foot stalk is near six Inches long of a pale Ash Colour, the Lamellæ which are very numerous appear somewhat without the Edges of the Cap.

Fungi pileati lamellis carentes.

1. Fungus porosus crassus. *Syn.* 11. An Fungus porosus magnus Crassus. *I. B.* I observed this in *August* in *Marshal Hills.*

2. Fungus maximus arboreus porosus, pediculo limbo affixo. *Syn. ibid. Dood. Syn.* II. *App.* I have seen this growing on Willows in many Closes about this Town.

3. Fungus favaginosus *Syn. ibid. Park.* rugosus vel cavernosus, sive merulius. *I. B. The Morel.* These grow mostly under Oak Trees, I have seen them at *Brockstow* near *Asply* but not in Plenty, they grow more copiously about *Outhorp* five Miles from *Nottingham.*

4. Fungus phalloides *Syn.* 12. I. *B.* virilis penis arecti facie *Ger.* Phallus hollandicus. *Park.* called by the Country People. *Stink-Horns.* Here and there in Hedges, Mr. *Roger's* of *Basford* sent me one of them, which he had met with in his Neighbourhood.

5. Boletus parvus porosus pileo variegato. Dr. *Dillenius*. Found growing on a Stump of an Oak in *Harlow Wood* near *Mansfield*.

6. * Boletus albicans, poris tenuissimis non descriptus. *Dr. Dillenius*. This I found on a Post near *My Lord Middletons* Close by *Nottingham* Park side.

This Fungus is of a very tough Leather like substance the Foot stalk is not exactly inserted in the Middle of the Cap, and the Pores are so small that the naked Eye can hardly perceive them, there grow sometimes two or more together.

7. * Fungi minimi globosi putrescenti museo innati ex albo cinerei. These I observed growing upon Moss about a rotten Plank in *Colwick Wood*, they seemed to me at first like Eggs of some Insect, but upon closer Inspection they had short capillary Pedicles. they are not very unlike those of *Syn.* 13. N.15. only much less.

8. * Fungi é putrescentibus Fungis enati, Anglicé *Mouldiness*. These are very minute yet plainly appear by the help of a Glass to have globular Heads, standing on short thin Pedicles. Whether perhaps the same with *Syn.* 13. N. 14.

Fungi pulverulenti.

1. Crepitus Lupi, vel Fungus ovatus. *Syn.* 26. *Park.* tertius seu orbicularis. *Ger.* Fungus pulverulentus dictus Crepitus Lupi. *I. B. Puff-balls. Dusty Mushroons: Bull-fists* In *Colwick Wood* in *Autumn*.

2.

2. Fungus orbicularis per totum Pulvere repletus. *Syn. ibid. Syn. II. App.* In *Nottingham Coppice* on the Stump of a Tree.

3. Fungus Lupi crepitus dictus in summitate solum pulverulentus. *Syn. ibid.* In *Colwick Wood.*

4. Fungus maximus rotundus pulverulentus, dictus Germanis *Bofist. Syn. ibid. I. B.* cucurbitiformis, magnitudine capitis humani et ponderosus candidusque instar Nivis *Merr. Pin. The largest round dusty Musheroon or Puff or Furze Ball.* Here and there in well manured Inclosures.

This is the Fungus which is of use to stop the bleeding of Wounds. The Dust, the soft spongy substance within it, and even the Skin which contains both, may be successfully applyed for that End,

5. Fungus pulverulentus compressus, pediculatus cortice crassiore. *Syn. 27. Dood. Syn. II. App.* In *Colwick Wood.*

6. Fungus Pyriformis *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin.* lupinus pyriformis cineraceus. *Boce. Mus.* In *Marshal Hills.*

7. Fungus pulverulentus minimus pediculo longo insidens *Syn. ibid. Syn. II. 16. 18.* Lycoperdon parisiense minimum pediculo donatum. In *Colwick Wood* in *August.*

8. Tubera pernicioſa terrestria seu cervina. *Syn. 28.* cervina *Park.* Common upon *Nottingham Lings*, the latter part of the Year.

G

Galeopsis legitima Dioscoridis. *Syn.* 237. *Park*, vera *Ger. Em.* Lamium maximum sylvaticum fœtidum *C. B. Pin. Hedge Nettle*, Cl. I. Gen. XIV. common about the Hedges in Summer.

Galeopsis. vid. Lamium.

Gallium luteum. *Syn.* 224. *C B. Pin. Ger. Park. Yellow Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheese-Rening.* Cl. I. Gen. XII. flowers from *June to August*, very common on the Borders of Fields especially where the Land is dry.

It bears its Name from turning Milk, it also yields an acid Spirit in *Distillation.*

Gallium album. vid. Mollugo.

Genista angulosa trifolia *Syn.* 473. *I. B.* vulgaris et scoparia *Park.* Genista *Ger. Common Broom.* In *Nottingham Park*, in several Closes on each side *Sandy Lane* going to the *Red Hill* &c.

Genistella tinctoria *Syn. ibid.* tinctoria vulgaris. *Park.* Tinctorius Flos. *I.B. GreenWood, or Dyers Weed, Woodwaxen.* In a Close called *Foxhill-close* in the Road to *Gedling*, In *Beeston Meadows*, and indeed in too many Places, for it gives the Milk and Butter a bitter Taste if the *Cows* eat of it.

Ge-

GENISTA ſpinoſa vulgaris. *Syn.* 475. *Ger. Em.* ſpinoſa major longioribus aculeis. *C. B. Pin. Furze, Whins, or Gorſſe,* all over the Forreſt.

GENISTA ſpinoſa minor *Park,* aculeata minor ſeu Nepa Theophraſti *Ger. The leſſer Furze Buſh* This I met with about *Woollaton old Pits.*

GENISTA minor Aſphalathoides, ſeu geniſta ſpinoſa anglica. *Syn. ibid, C. B. Pin.* Geniſta aculeata. *Ger.* Geniſtella aculeata *Needle Furze. petty Whin.* About *Bridgeford Gorſe.* They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. The firſt and third begin to flower in *April* and *May,* and are ſeldom intirely out of Flower from *June* to *Auguſt.*

The common Broom is *Deterſive* and *Diuretic,* thence of good Uſe in *Obſtructions, Scurvy, Dropſy, and Rheumatiſm,* for which purpoſe the Tops, Flowers and Seeds are uſed.

The Young Buds of the Flowers make a very good Pickle, and give an Edge to the Stomach and are hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from *Capers.*

The Flowers of the *Woodwaxen* yield a yellow Colour, and are uſed by Leathern Breeches-makers to colour the *Leather.*

The common *Gorſe* is put in this Country to no other Uſe than to heat Bakers Ovens.

GERANIUM Cicutæ folio in odorum *Syn.* 357. *Ger. Em.* Moſchatum in odorum *Ger. Park. Field Cranes-bill without Scent.* pretty common the latter End of *Summer,* in dry ſandy Places.

GERA-

GERANIUM moſchatum *Syn.* 358. *Park.* moſchatum folio ad Myrrhidem accedente majus *I. B. Musked Cranesbill or Muſcovy.* flowers in the Beginning of *Summer.* Here and there on Banks.

GERANIUM Robertianum *Syn.* 358. *C. B. Pin. Ger.* Robertianum vulgare *Park. Herb Robert.* flowers in *May* and holds moſt part of the Summer. Very common in *Woodlane*, *Larkdale*, and many other Places.

GERANIUM columbinum majus flore minore cœruleo *Syn. ibid. The greater blue flowered Doves foot Cranesbill.*

GERANIUM columbinum *Syn.* 359. *Ger.* columbinum vulgare *Park. Doves foot, or Dovesfoot Cranes-bill,* both theſe hold from *April* to *Auguſt* the preceeding grows in diverſe barren Places and under Hedges, but this common almoſt every where.

GERANIUM Columbinum majus, diſſectis foliis *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em.* malachoides laciniatum ſeu columbinum alterum *Doves foot Cranes-bill with jagged Leaves.* This flowers in Summer, about *Clifton Hall*, in *Radford Fields* at the beginning of the Path leading to white moor Cloſe and elſewhere.

GERANIUM columbinum diſſectis foliis pediculis florum longiſſimis *Syn. ibid.* columbinum foliis magis diſſectis pediculis longiſſimis flore magno *Merr. Pin. Jagged Doves foot Cranes-bill with Flowers on long Foot-ſtalks*, flowers at the ſame

ſame Time with the preceeding, but is not ſo common. I obſerved it in *Larkdale.*

GERANIUM batrachoides. *Syn.* 360. *I. B. Ger.* batrachoides flore cœruleo. *Park. Crows foot Cranes-bill.* flowers from the latter End of *May* to *Auguſt*, between the two *Cheyney* Pools plentifully, alſo in the Cloſe beyond *white Moore Cloſe* towards *Aſply.*

GERANIUM ſaxatile *Syn.* 361. *Ger. Em. Park.* lucidum ſaxatile. *C. B. Pin. Shining or ſtone Doves foot or Cranes-bill.* flowers in Summer in *Larkdale*, and many other rocky & ſhady Places. All the *Gerania* belong to Cl. I. Gèn. XXIV. 2.

They are *Vulneraries* but the *Doves foot*, and *Herb Robert* more particularly ſo, the firſt is very aſtringent and therefore commended in *Ruptures*, if the powder of the Root and Herb be taken in old Wine. (this is an Experiment of *Gerhard*) *Herb Robert* is more *Deterſive* and *Diuretic*, which quality is diſcovered by its ſtrong Soapy Smell, it anſwers very well both inwardly and outwardly applyed. A *Decoction* of it has often been of great Service in Obſtructions of the *Kidneys* and in *Gravel.*

GLYZYRRHIZA vulgaris. *Syn.* 324. *Ger. Em.* vulgaris Siliquoſa. *Park. Liquorice.* Cl. I Gen. XXIII. 2. flowers in *July.* It is very much cultivated in this County, eſpecially about *Work-ſop*

The Root of this Plant is deſervedly in great Eſteem and can hardly be ſaid to be an improper Ingredient in any Compoſition of what Intention ſoever. It is a great ſweetner of the *Blood*, *Deterſive* and at the ſame Time ſoftning and emollient and therefore *Balſamic.* It is a ſlack-

ſtackner of Thirſt, whence good for *Dropſical Perſons* who are always thirſty. It is an excellent Pectoral and in this Intention the Juice of our own, evaporated to a proper Conſiſtance without burning it, is the beſt Form and exceeds the Spaniſh, in default of that the powder is a good *Succedaneum*, but it muſt be genuine, for what is commonly ſold is half *Boxwood*, an Ingredient the foul Traders adulterate both this and powdered *Ginger* with. A pretty ſtrong *Decoction* of the Root given to Children gently relaxes their Bowels and takes off thoſe feveriſh Heats which attend *Coſtiveneſs*. It is likewiſe a Corrector of *Cathartics*.

Glyzyrrhiza ſylveſtris. vid. Aſtragalus luteus.

GNAPHALIUM anglicum *Syn.* 180. *Ger.* Anglicum vulgare majus. *Park. Long leaved upright Cudweed.* I found this in a Cloſe a little beyond *Mansfield*, in Company with Mr. *Bird.*

GNAPHALIUM minus ſeu Herba Impia. *Syn. ibid. Park.* vulgare majus. *C. B. Pin.* Filago ſeu Herba Impia, *Ger. common Cudweed.* grows plentifully on dry barren Places.

How this has got the Name of *Wicked Herb*, is not eaſily accounted for, unleſs it be from a Whim, becauſe in this Plant two and ſometimes three ſmall flowery Shoots ariſing from the ſides and rather below the main Knot of Flowers (which may be looked on as the Parent) out top it. It reſtores the loſt Cud to the Cattle, it is uſefull in ſtopping Blood, a *Diarrhœa or bloody Flux*, and all other Fluxes which are not too remote from its Operation. See *Aſtringents*. An Ointment made of it is of Service in *Contuſions*. It is alſo called *Chafe-weed*, becauſe it readily cures any galled Place.

GNAPHALIUM minimum *Syn.* 181. *I. B.* Filago

lago minor. *Ger. Em. The leaſt Cudweed.* in dry ſandy Places. by the Road ſide from *Nottingham* to *Calton.*

GNAPHALIUM longifolium humile ramoſum capitulis nigris. *Syn. ibid.* Filago minor. *Park. Black-headed long Leaved low Branched Cudweed.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. VII. flower from *June* to *Auguſt*, delight much in the ſame ſort of Soil, and are all *Vulneraries.*

GRAMINA. *Graſſes.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVII. 2.

1. GRAMEN Secalinum et Secale ſylveſtre. *Syn.* 391. Hordeum ſpurium vulgare *Park.* Gramen hordeacium minus et vulgare *C. B. Pin. Wild Rie or Rie-graſs, Wall-barley, Way-bennet.* common on Walls and Bankſides.

2 GRAMEN Secalinum *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em.* ſecalinum majus et minus *Park.* Gramen ſpica ſecalina *C. B. Pin. Meadow tall Rie-graſs.*

3 GRAMEN avenaceum dumetorum ſpicatum *Syn.* 394. *Syn. II.* 249. An Feſtuca graminea nemoralis latifolia mollis. *C. B. Pin. Spicked Hedge Oat-graſs.*

4 LOLIUM album *Syn.* 395. *Ger,* Gramen loliaceum ſpica longiore. C. *B. Pin. Darnel,* in French called *Jvray* becauſe its Flower intoxicates if taken in Bread or Ale. *Ray.* common in Cornfields.

5 GRAMEN loliaceum anguſtiore folio et ſpi-

ca,

ca, Phœnix Dioſcoridis. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin* Lolium rubrum *Ger.* Lolium rubrum ſive Phœnix *Park. Red Darnel-graſs.* by the Way ſides and in rich Paſtures.

6 Gramen Alopecuro ſimile glabrum cum pilis longiuſculis in ſpica. Onocordon denominatum. *Syn.* 325. *I. B.* Alopecuroides majus. *Ger. Em.* Phalaroides majus. *Park. The moſt common Foxtail-graſs.* Common in Paſtures.

7 Gramen aquaticum geniculatum ſpicatum. *Syn. ibid C. B. Pin.* fluviatile ſpicatum. *Ger.* aquaticum Spicatum. *Park. Spiked Flote-graſs* near the Water ſide in many Places.

8 Gramen myoſuroides majus, ſpica longiore ariſtis rectis *Syn.* 397. *Syn. II.* cum cauda muris purpuraſcente. *I. B.* alopecuroides ſpica longa majus et minus. *Park. The greater Mouſe-tail-graſs.* Among the Corn and in Fields.

9 Gramen Typhinum majus ſeu primum *Syn.* 398. *Ger. Em.* medium ſeu vulgatiſſimum *Park. The greateſt Cats-tail-graſs.* pretty frequent near Hedges and in Paſtures.

10 Gramen Typhynum minus *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park.* typhoides aſperum alterum. *C. B. Pin. The leſſer Cats-tail-graſs.* with the foregoing.

11 Gramen vernum ſpica brevi laxa. *Syn. ibid. Syn. II.* Gramen anthoxanton ſpicatum. *I. B. Vernal-graſs with a looſe yellowiſh Spike.* very common in Meadows early in the Spring.

12

12 GRAMEN criſtatum. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Criſtatum anglicum. *Park.* Criſtatum *Bauhini. Ger. Em. Smooth Creſted-graſs.* common every where during the Summer.

13 GRAMEN arundinaceum aceroſa gluma noſtras. *Syn.* 400. *Park. Great Reed-graſs with chaffy Heads.* grows pretty common near Riverſides I found it in Abundance in a watry Ditch between the *Leen Bridge* and *Cheney Pool.*

14 GRAMEN aſperum. *Syn. ibid.* Spicatum folio aſpero. *C. B. Pin.* pratenſe ſpica multiplici rubra. *Park. Rough-graſs.* very common.

15 ARUNDO Vallatoria. *Syn.* 401. *Ger.* Harundo vulgaris ſive vallatoria. *Park. Common Reed.* In watry Ditches about *Colwick* and in many other ſuch like Places.

16 GRAMEN miliaceum aquaticum. *Syn.* 402. *Syn. II.* miliaceum fluitans ſuavis ſaporis. *Merr. Pin.* Exile tenuifolium canario ſimile ſeu Gramen dulce. *Park. Sweet taſted Millet-graſs.* Here and there in Watry Places.

17 GRAMEN miliaceum locuſtis minimis panicula ferè arundinacea. *Syn. ibid. R. Meth. Em.* Pratenſe vulgare panicula feré arundinacea. *I. B.*

Of this according to *Dr. Dillenius* his Opinion the following five are only Varieties.

18 GRAMEN miliaceum folio anguſtiſſimo. *Syn.* 404. *Pet. Conc. Gr. Narrow Millet-graſs.*

19 GRAMEN miliaceum anguſtifolium glumis per exiguis. *Syn. ibid. et ejuſdem. Narrow leaved ſine Millet-graſs.*

20 GRAMEN miliaceum majus panicula ſpadicea. *Syn. ibid. et ejusdem. Great brown Meadow Millet-graſs.*

21 GRAMEN miliaceum majus panicula viridi.. *Syn. ibid. et ejusdem.*

22 GRAMEN miliaceum ſylveſtre glumis oblongis. *Syn .ibid. et ejusdem. Buddles wood Millet-graſs.*

23 GRAMEN miliaceum ſegetale majus. *Syn.* 403. *Pet. Conc. Gr.* ſegetum panicula ſpecioſa *Park.* ſegetale. *Ger. Fair panicled Corn-graſs or Bent-graſs.*

24 GRAMEN avenaceum nemorenſe glumis rarioribus ex fuſco Xerampelinis. *Syn. ibid. Syn. II.* Avenaceum locuſtis rarioribus. *C. B. Pin. Red Oat.-graſs of the Woods.*

25 GRAMEN miliaceum pratenſe molle. *Syn. ibid. et ejuſdem.* pratenſe paniculatum molle. *C. B. Pin. Soft tufted Millet-graſs.*

26 AN GRAMEN miliaceum maritimum molle. *Syn.* 405. *Pet. Conc. Gr.* foliolis junceis radice jubata. *C. B. Pin. Soft Sea Millet-graſs.*

27 GRAMEN miliaceum majus glumis ariſtatis ſpadiceis et pallidis. *Syn. ibid. et ejuſdem* agrorum venti

venti ſpica. *Park.* arundinaceum. *Ger. Corn Reed-graſs.*

28 GRAMEN avenaceum paniculâ aceroſâ ſemine pappoſo. *Syn.* 406. *Cat. Giſs. App.* Avenaceum elatius Juba longa ſplendente. *Ray. Meth. Em.* Caninum avenaceâ paniculâ non nodoſum *Merr. Pin. Oat-graſs with chaffy Tufts and downy Seeds.*

29 GRAMEN nodoſum avenaceâ paniculâ *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Caninum nodoſum. *Ger.* Caninum nodoſum bulboſum vulgare. *Park. Knotted-graſs with an Oat Panicle.*

30 GRAMEN avenaceum pratenſe elatius paniculâ flaveſcente, locuſtis parvis. *Syn.* 407. *Syn. II. Meadow Oat-graſs with a yelloviſh Panicle.*

31 GRAMEN paniculatum locuſtis parvis purpuro argenteis majus et perenne. *D. Dood. Syn. ibid. Small perennial fair panicled Graſs.*

32 GRAMEN pratenſe minus ſeu vulgatiſſimum. *Syn.* 408. pratenſe minimum album et rubrum. *Park. The moſt common Meadow-graſs.* In all Meadows.

33 GRAMEN pratenſe paniculatum majus latiore folio, Poa Theophr. *Syn.* 409. *C. B. Pin.* Pratenſe. *Ger.* Pratenſe vulgatius. *Park. The greateſt Meadow-graſs.* Pretty common in Paſtures.

34 GRAMEN exile duriuſculum in Muris et aridis

dis proveniens. *Syn* 410. minus duriuſculum. *Ger.* Gramen panicula multiplici. *C. B. Pin. Park. Small hard Graſs.* here and there in *Nottingham-park* upon the Rock, upon the Walls about *Woollaton Hall*, &c. not uncommon.

35 GRAMEN capillaceum locuſtellis pennatis non ariſtatis. *Syn. ibid. R. Hiſt.* Gramen foliolis Junceis brevibus radice nigra et alba. *C. B. Pin. Ruſh leaved feathered Graſs, without Awnes.* Not only about *Nottingham Caſtle* and in the *Park* about the Rock Holes common; but in many other dry rocky Places.

36 GRAMEN aquaticum majus. *Syn.* 411. *Ger. Em.* majus aquaticum Lobelii. *I. B. Great water Reed-graſs.* on a watry Place by the Bridge near *Cheney-pool.*

37 GRAMEN aquaticum cum longiſſima paniculâ *Syn.* 412. *I. B.* fluviatile. *Ger. Em. Park. Flote-graſs.* with the foregoing.

38 GRAMEN tremulum. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Phalaris pratenſis. *Ger.* Gramen tremulum ſeu Phalaris media Anglica prima, an ſecunda. *Park. Quaking-graſs, Cow-quakes, by ſome Ladies-hair,* very common in Fields.

39 FESTUCA avenacea ſterilis elatior ſeu Bromos ſterilis elatior ſeu Bromos Dioſc. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Bromos Herba ſive Avena ſterilis. *Park.* Bromos ſterilis. *Ger. Great wild Oat-graſs or Drank.* very common.

40

40 GRAMEN pratenſe paniculâ duriore laxâ unam partem ſpectante: *Syn.* 413. *Meadow-graſs with an hard Tuft inclining on one ſide.*

41 FESTUCA avenacea hirſuta paniculis ſparſis. *Syn. ibid.* bromoides vernum ſpicis erectis. *Merr. Pin. Rough Oat-graſs With more compact Panicles.*

42 FESTUCA avenacea ſpicis habitioribus, glumis glabris. *Syn.* 414. bromoides latiore paniculâ *Park. Oat-graſs with large ſmooth Spikes and ſparſed Panicles.* Frequent among Corn.

43 GRAMEN avenaceum dumetorum paniculâ ſparſâ. *Syn.* 315 Feſtuca graminea nemoralis latifolia mollis. *C. B. Pin. I. B, Buſh or Wood Oat-graſs, with a ſparſed Panicle.*

44 GRAMEN avenaceum glabrum paniculâ é ſpicis raris ſtrigoſis compoſitâ ariſtis tenuiſſimis. *Syn. ibid. Water Oat-graſs with ſparſed Panicles and very ſubtil Awns.*

45 GRAMEN exile hirſutum *Syn.* 416. *Ger.* nemoroſum hirſutum minus anguſtifolium *Park. Small hairy Wood-graſs.* I never found it in Woody Places but it is very common in *Nottingham-park* and about the ſand Hills, without Chapple Bar in *April.*

46 GRAMEN cyperoides cum paniculis nigris. *Syn.* 417. *I. B.* cyperoides majus latifolium. *Park.* cyperoides. *Ger. Great vernal Cyprus-graſs.* near water ſides common in *May.*

47 GRAMEN cyperoides majus anguſtifolium. *Syn. ibid. Park.* paluſtre majus. *Ger. Great narrow leaved vernal Cyprus-graſs.* with the former.

48 GRAMEN cyperoides foliis Caryophylleis ſpicis oblongis é pediculis longioribus pendulis. *Syn.* 418. *Many ſpiked July flower leaved Cyprus-graſs, with pendulous Heads.* In *Basford Scottum* and other moiſt Places.

49 GRAMEN cyperoides polyſtachion lanuginoſum. *Syn. ibid. H. Oxon.* An Gramen Norwegicum cyperoides parum lanoſum *Park. Many ſpiked hairy Cyprus. graſs.* pretty frequent in marſhy Places as *Scottum, White moore Cloſe* &c.

50 GRAMEN cyperoides polyſtachion flavicans ſpicis brevibus propè ſummitatem caulis *Syn.* 419 *H. Oxon. Yellowiſh Cyprus-graſs with ſhort Spikes.*

51 GRAMEN cyperoides ſpicâ é pluribus ſpicis brevibus mollibus compoſitâ. *Syn.* 422. cyperoides paluſtre majus ſpicâ diviſâ. *C. B. Cyperus-graſs with a Head compounded of ſoft Spikes.* In moiſt Grounds pretty common.

52 GRAMEN cyperoides paluſtre majus ſpicâ compactâ. *Syn.* 423. *C. B. Fin.* paluſtre cyperoides. *Ger.* cyperoides paluſtre majus *Park. The greater Spiked Cyprus-graſs.*

53 GRAMEN cyperoides ſpicatum minus. *Syn.* 424. cyperoides ſpicis minus compactis. *Park.* cyperoides parvum. *Ger. The leſſer ſpiked Cyperus-graſs,*

55 GRAMEN cyperoides miliaceum *Syn.* 42 *C. B. Pin.* Cyperus gramineus. *I. B.* gramineus miliaceus. *Ger. Em.* Pseudo cyperus miliaceus *Millet Cyperus-grass.* Plentifully in a marshy Close between the *Leen* and *Nottingham Park.*

56 GRAMEN pratense tomentosum paniculâ sparsâ *Syn.* 435. *C. B. Pin.* Linagrostis. *Tab. Hist.* Gramen junceum lanatum vel Juncus bombycinus vulgaris. *Park. Cotton-grass.* flowers in *May.* In boggy Places common, as in *Whitemoore Close, Basford Scottum* &c.

Gramen Leucanthemum. vid. Caryophyllus hortensis.

Gramen Parnassi. vid. Parnassia.

Gratiola. vid. Salicaria.

Grossularia. vid. Ribes

H

HEDERA communis, major et minor. *Syn.* 459 *I. B.* Hedera arborea sive scandens et corymbosa communis. *Park.* Hedera Helix *Ger. Climbing or berried Ivy, also barren or creeping Ivy.* Cl. II. Gen. II, 1. bears Fruit in *Winter.* Common in all the Woods and Coppices.

The green leaves applyed to *Issues* take off the Inflammatory Soreness. The juice of the Leaves mixed with oil of *Roses, Lillies,* &c, is commended by *Schroder,* to asswage the Pain of Sore Eyes. The Wood is

mighty porous, and Veſſels made of it will not hold Water nor any other Liquor, The Wood of the Root ground rough upon a Grindſtone ſerves Shoemakers to whet their Knives upon, The Powder of the ripe Berries is held a Secret to cure the Plague. *Mr. Boyle*,

Hederâ terreſtris. vid. Calamintha humilior. &c.

Hederula aquatica. vid. Lenticula aquatica.

Hedyzarum. vid. Ferrum equinum.

HELENIUM *Syn.* 179. *Ger.* vulgare *C B. Pin.* Helenium ſeu Emula campana. *Park. Elecampane* Cl. I. Gen. VII. This flowers in *June* and *July* and is cultivated in ſeveral Gardens.

The Root only of this Plant is known in Phyſic. It has an aromatic bitter Taſte, which beſpeaks it an *Alexipharmic*, it warms the Stomach, and by the ſubtilty of its Parts divides any tough Slime which may lodge on the *Windpipe* or *Lungs*, it is alſo a fit Pectoral for groſs phlegmatic Habits of Body who are troubled with *Coughs*, they may either take the powder mixed up with Honey or any convenient Syrup as that of *Colts-foots*, *Red Poppies*, *Cowſlips*, &c. or elſe the Root may be preſerved and eaten eſpecially in a morning Faſting. The *German Taverns* afford a Wine which bears the Name of this Plant and is made by hanging the Root in a Bag into a Veſſel with *Canary*, until it has taken a ſufficient Taſte. This Wine they drink for a whet in a Winters Morning as our People do a Glaſs of *Bitters*, and Judge it not without Reaſon a very great Preſervative againſt infectious Air. A pretty ſtrong *Infuſion* of this Root, in old *Rheniſh Wine* taken every Morning for ſometime to the Quantity of a Gill, is of great Efficacy to young Females who labour under Obſtructions of the *Menſes*.

HELI-

HELIANTHEMUM vulgare. *Syn.* 341. *Park.* Anglicum luteum? *Ger. Dwarf Ciſtus or little Sun Flower.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 1. flowers in *July* and *Auguſt*. I found it in *Nottingham Park* growing on the *Caſtle Rock* facing *Lenton*, alſo in great Plenty on the right Hand of the Rock by the hollow Way between the two Mile *Houſe* and *Nuttal*, about two Miles and half from *Nottingham*.

It is an *Aſtringent* and *Vulnerary* and very fit to ſtop any too violent Diſcharge of *Blood*, ſome *German Botaniſts* give it the Name of *Conſolida aurea*,

Hepatica officinarum. vid. Lichen petræus latifolius.

Hepatica Stellaris, vid. Aſperula.

Herba Gerhardi. vid. Angelica.

Herba Impia. vid. Gnaphalium.

HERBA Paris. *Syn.* 264. *Ger. Park.* Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum. *C. B. Pin. Herb Paris, True-love, One Berry.* Cl. I. Gen. XVI. flowers in *April*. There grow a pretty many Plants on one Spot in *Colwick Wood*, not far from the Place where the *Bears Garlick* grows. Mr. *Tutin* has obſerved it about *Aſply*.

This Plant has the ſame Properties as other *Narcotics* and tho' it has been cryed up for an excellent Remedy againſt the *Plague* and other infectious Diſtempers; yet ſolid Experience ſtill denyes it that Character. It muſt therefore be contented to be uſed in Ointments for old *Ulcers*, *hot Swellings* and *Whitlows*, &c.

Hesperis Allium redolens. *Syn.* 293. *H. Oxon.* Alliaria *Ger. Park. I. B. lack by the Hedge Sawce alone.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. flowers in *May* and holds till *July*. Common on Bank sides and in Hedge Bottoms.

This Plant is much of the same Virtue as *Water-Germander* and *Wood Sage*, it has a *Garlick* Smell and Taste and participates of the like Qualities. *Mr. Ray* commends its Juice very much in sordid *Ulcers* and even *Mortifications*. It is *Diuretic* when green and *Alexipharmic* when dry.

Hieracium minus, præmorsa radice *Syn.* 164. *Park.* minus sive leporinum. *Ger. Em. Hawk-weed with bitten Roots.* flowers in *July* and *August* in plenty about Pease Hill leading to *Mapperly*.

Hieracium longius radicatum *Syn.* 165. *Ger. Park.* Dentis leonis folio obtuso majus. *C. B. Pin. Long rooted Hawk-weed.* flowers in *June*, *July* and *August*, almost in every Meadow, and on the Banks of Inclosures.

Hieracium echioides capitulis Cardui Benedicti. *Syn.* 166. *C. B. Pin.* Buglossum luteum *Ger.* seu lingua bovis. *Park. Langue de Bœuf.* flowers in *May.* and *June.* I never met with it here about but once, in *Radford Field* and lost it since, the Ground being ploughed.

Hieracium pulmonaria dictum angustifolium *Syn.* 168. Pulmonaria gallica seu aurea angustifolia. *Ger. Em. Narrow leaved golden Lungwort.* flowers in *June* and *July*. In *Nottingham Park* about the Rock holes, and in the Hollow be-

beyond *Larkdale* upon *Radford Lings*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. VI.

Hippoſelinum. vid. Smirnium.

Holoſteo affinis cauda muris. vid. Myoſuros.

HORDEUM diſtichum. *Syn.* 388. *Ger. Park. Common long eared Barley.*

2 HORDEUM diſtichum ſpica breviore et latiore granis confertis. *Syn. ibid.* An Hordeum diſtichum minus *Park.* Hordeum dictum Germanis Oryza. *Sprat-Barley or Battle door Barley.*

3 HORDEUM polyſtichum *Syn. ibid. I. B.* polyſtichum Hybernum. *C. B. Pin.* polyſtichum vel hybernum. *Park. Winter or ſquare Barley or Bears Barley*, in the North called *Big*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXVII. This is not common.

This Grain is ſo well known, that to mention its uſe in Brewing and Diſtilling would be ſuperfluous. It is of good Nourishment when hulled or managed either as french or perle Barley. Gruel made of it is the moſt innocent Food in acute Diſtempers the Patient can take. The Antients uſed to make a famous Diet Drink of it.

HORMINUM ſylveſtre lavendulæ folio. *Syn.* 237. *C. B. Pin. Park.* ſylveſtre. *Ger. Common Engliſh wild Clary.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. It flowers in *May* and *June*. In the Yard of *Nottingham Caſtle* plentifully, and as copiouſly on the ſides of the rocky Hollow-way leading from the Back ſide of the Town to *Radford* Road.

HOR-

Horminum ſativum, *Garden Clary*. This is only the Produce of Gardens belongs to the ſame Family with the foregoing and flowers about the ſame Time.

It has a pleaſant Smell and Taſte, there is a Spirit of it kept in the Shops which is a very good Cordial, it is much commended in *Hiſteric Diſorders*, where indeed it is of ſome Service, but the Wild by its ſtrong and leſs grateful Smell promiſes in ſuch Caſes a greater Efficacy if infuſed in Wine eſpecially *Cowſlip Wine*. However the Garden *Clary* is a better carminative, and a Wine made of it will prove both that, and a great Cordial too.

Hottonia. *Syn.* 285. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* Milfolium aquaticum dictum Viola aquatica. *I. B.* aquaticum floridum ſeu viola aquatica. *Park.* Viola paluſtris. *Ger. Water Violet.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. flowers in *April* and *May*, in a watry Place not far from the Rock-Holes in the Park, and in a Ditch without the Park-Pales in great Plenty.

Hyacynthus Anglicus. *Syn.* 373. *Ger.* Anglicus, Belgicus, vel Hiſpanicus. *Park. Engliſh Hyacynth, or Hare-bells.* Cl. I. Gen. XXVI. They flower from the latter End of *March.* to the Beginning of *June.* In *Colwick Wood*, *Nottingham Coppice*, *Aſply Wood*, and ſeveral Cloſes between the *Beck-barns* and *St. Anne's Well* are overſpread with them.

Hydrocotyle vulgaris *Syn.* 222. *Inſt. R. H.* Cotyledon aquatica. *I. B.* paluſtris. *Ger. Park.* Ranunculus aquaticus cotyledonis folio. *C. B. Pin. Marſh Penny-worth White Rot.* Cl. I. Gen. XI.

XI. 7. flowers the latter End of *May* and *June*. In *Basford Scottum* plentifully.

Hydropiper. vid. Perficaria.

An Hyoscyamus vulgaris. *Syn.* 274. *I. B.* niger. *Ger.* niger vel vulgaris. *C. B. Pin. Park.* *Common Henbane.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. flowers in *May* and *June*. In the Southwork End of *Basford* Town two Miles from *Nottingham* in Plenty, and very common in many Places.

This is a very disagreeable stinking Herb of narcotic Quality, but not fit for Inward Use, but outwardly it asswages Pain, sheathes the Acrimony of Humours, and takes off Inflammations. *Mr. Ray* says that the Smoak of the flower buds put on Charcoal will take off the itching of Hands and Feet occasioned by Frost.

Hypericum *Syn.* 342. *Ger.* vulgare *C B. Pin. Park. St. John's wort.* plentifully in *Colwick lane*, *Wood*, and in *Larkdale.*

Hypericum pulchrum Tragi *Syn. ibid. I. B.* minus erectum. *Ger. Em. Small upright St. John's Wort.* with the foregoiug.

Hypericum minus supinum. *Syn.* 343. *Park.* minus supinum, vel supinum glabrum. *C. B. Pin.* supinum glabrum. *Ger. The least trailing St. John's wort.* This I found on *Bury Hill* near *Mansfield.*

Hypericum Androsæmum dictum. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Androsæmum hirsutum. *C. B. Pin. Tutsan St. John's wort.* In *Colwick Wood* &c.

Hy-

HYPERICUM Aſcyron dictum caule quadrangulo. *Syn.* 344. *I. B.* Aſcyron. *Ger.* vulgare. *Park. St. Peter's wort.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 1. flower in *June* and *July*. This laſt I have obſerved in *Lenton Mill yard*.

They deſerve juſtly the firſt Rank among *Vulnerariés*, they are *Abſterſive* and conſequently Openers of Obſtructions and Scourers of the urinary Paſſages. In theſe Intentions an *Infuſion* in Wine or *Decoction* with Water may be taken with Succeſs. Nor do they make an improper Ingredient in *Infuſions* and *Decoctions* for *Agues*. *Angelus Sala* praiſes a Tincture made of the Flowers of *St. John's Wort* as a powerful Remedy in *Madneſs*, which *D. Needham* confirms by his own Experience, and ſaith it is likewiſe of Uſe in *Melancholy*. *Ray*. Outwardly there ishardly a diſcutient Fomentation preſcribed, where this Herb is not a principle Ingredient, and the Oyl made of the Flowers has gained among *Surgeons* a very diſtinguiſhing Character, for its diſcutient and cleanſing Virtue.

Hypnum.

1 HYPNUM repens triangularibus majoribus pallidioribus foliis. *Syn.* 80 *Cat*, *Giſs.* 219. muſcus terreſtris maximus ramoſus erectior, latioribus et pallidioribus foliis. *Syn. II.* Common in Woods and Coppices, but ſeldom found with Heads.

2 HYPNUM repens triangularibus anguſtioribus (potius minoribus) foliis *Syn ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 219. terreſtris minor præcedenti ſimilis vulgatiſſimus. *Syn. II. Common ground Moſs.* with the preceeding, they both get Heads the latter End of the Year and perfect them in *Spring*.

3 HYPNUM repens filicinum, triangularibus parvis foliis prælongum *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 219. Muſcus terreſtris parvus ſupinus prælongus, filicis modo interdum pennatus. *Syn. II.* In *Nottingham Coppice.*

4 * HYPNUM ramoſum fluitans pennatum. *Syn.* 81. Muſcus pennatus aquaticus *Dood. Syn. II. App.* I found this on the Wheel of a Mill at *Basford*, as likewiſe on the Wheel at *Pleaſly* firſt Forge.

5 HYPNUM terreſtre erectum ramulis teretibus foliis inter rotunda et acuta medio modo ſe habentibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 220. In *Nottingham Coppice*, and in many other ſhady moiſt Places.

6 HYPNUN erectum arbuſculam referens, ramulis ſubrotundis confertim naſcentibus. *Syn.* 81. Squamoſus dendroides ſurculis velut in capitulum congeſtis. *I. R. H.* In *Golwick Wood.*

7 HYPNUN repens triangularibus reflexis foliis majus. *Syn.* 82. Muſcus erectus foliis reflexis. *Dood. Syn. II. App.* In this *Moſs* the Heads rarely are met with, I found ſome with old and ſome with green Heads in *Auguſt* in a ſhady lane at *Colverton*, in Company with the Rev. Mr. *Pugh.* This *Moſs* is elſe very common in Woods.

8 HYPNUM repens triangularibus reflexis foliis minus. *Syn.* 82 I found this in *Nottingham Coppice.*

9 HYPNUM erectum aut fluitans aquaticum foliis

liis oblongis peranguſtis acutis. *Syn. ibid. Cat Giſs.* 219. In *Basford Scottum.*

10 HYPNUM repens paluſtre, foliis triangularibus per caules expanſis extremitatibus convolutis et acuminatis *Syn. ibid Cat. Giſs.* 219. In ſeveral watry Places about *Mapperly Brick Kilns.*

11 HYPNUM terreſtre erectum ſummitatibus aduncis. *Syn. ibid.* paluſtris terreſtri ſimilis, foliolis craſſis obſcurè virentibus, mucronibus aduncis, unam partem ſpectantibus. *Syn, II.* In *Colwick Wood* and about *Pleaſy-park.*

12 HYPNUM repens trichoides terreſtre luteo virens vulgare, majus capitulis erectis. *Syn.* 84. *Cat. Giſs.* 215. Muſcus terreſtris luteo viridis ſericeus repens. *Syn. II,* In *Colwick Wood.*

13 HYPNUM repens trichoides terreſtre viridius minus, capitulis tumidioribus cernuis. *Syn. ibid Cat. Giſ.* 216. velutinus *Merr. Pin. Velvet Moſs.* In *Colwick Wood,* but not ſo common as the foregoing.

14 HYPNUM repens trichoides terreſtre viridius minus capitulis cernuis, minus tumidis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs. ibid.* Uſnea ſeu Muſcus Cranio humano innaſcens. *Dood. Syn. I. App.* This *Moſs* grows common on the Ground in *Colwich-wood,* I have alſo obſerved it growing on Bricks in the *Reverend Mr. Henry Wood*'s Garden at *Lamley,* four Miles from *Nottingham.*

15 HYPNUM repens trichoides terreſtre minimum capitulis majnsculis oblongis erectis. *Syn.* 85.

85. *Cat. Giſs.* 216. I found this growing on ſtiff clay Ground on the right Hand of the Road leading through *Nottingham Coppice* to *Mappert Brick-Kilns.*

16 HYPNUM repens filicinum criſpum. *Syn.* 85. Muſcus pennatus minor cauliculis ramoſis, in ſummitate velut ſpicatus. *Flor. Prus.* I found this about *Pleaſly* firſt Forge.

17 HYPNUM repens filicinum minus, luteo Virens. *Syn.* 86. *Cat. Giſs.* 217. filicinus. *Ger. Park.* very common in *Nottingham Coppice* &c.

18 HYPNUM repens filicifolium ramoſum ramulis appreſſis et magis complanatis. *Syn.* 87. *Cat. Giſs.* 218. Muſcus terreſtris ſurculis compreſſis, tenuior et minor, *Syn. II.* In *Colwick Wood.*

19 HYPNUM repens filicifolium non ramoſum pediculis brevioribus ad radicem egredientibus *Syn.* 88. In *Colwick Wood* and *Nottingham Coppice.*

20 HYPNUM repens filici folium non ramoſum pediculis brevioribus verſus foliorum ſummitates egredientibus. *Syn.* 88. In *Nottingham Coppice.*

21 HYPNUM repens filicifolium ramoſum pediculis et capitulis longioribus è foliorum alis egredientibus, foliolis utrinque ſimplicibus. *Syn. ibid.* In *Colwick Wood,*

22 HYPNUM repens criſpum cupreſſiforme *Syn.*

89. *Cat. Giss.* 217. luteſcens foliis convolutis *Merr. Pin.* In *Colwick Wood*, on a Piece of rotten Timber.

I

Iacea major. *Syn.* 198. *Ger.* ſcabioſa flore purpureo ejuſdem. Iacea nigra vulgaris laciniata. *Park. Great Knapweed or Matfellon.*

Iacea nigra. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* nigra vulgaris. *Park. Knapweed or Matfellon.* This has ſometimes intire and ſometimes jagged Leaves They belong to Cl. I Gen. IX. flower from *June* to the latter End of *Auguſt*. Both grow plentifully a little on this ſide of the Entrance of *Colwick Wood*, coming from Snenton the upper way.

Their Virtues differ not from thoſe of the *Scabiouſes.*

Iacobæa vulgaris. *Syn.* 177. *I. B.* vulgaris major. *Park.* Iacobæa. *Ger. Common Ragwort, Segrum.* In many Cloſes too common about *Nottingham.*

Iacobæa Senecionis folio incano perennis. *Syn. ibid.* An Iacobæa vulgaris minor. *Park. Hoary perennial Ragwort with Groundſel Leaves.* I have met with it here and there in the Meadows; but it is very common about *Mansfield.*

Iacobæa latifolia paluſtris ſive aquatica. *Syn.* 179. latifol. *Ger. Em.* latifolia pannonica prima *Park. Broad leaved marſh or Water Ragwort*

They

They belong to Cl. I. Gen. VII. And flower from *June* to *Auguſt*. This is very common in moiſt Meadow Land.

Ragwort has hitherto gained no Character as to its internal Uſe, but as a *Vulnerary*, it makes a tolerable good Ointment for old Sores. It is remarkable that neither *Horſes* nor *Red Cattle* will touch it tho' all the Graſs ſhould be conſumed round about it.

Ibiſcus. vid. Althæa.

Illecebra. vid. Sedum.

Iris paluſtris lutea. *Syn.* 374. *Ger.* paluſtris lutea ſeu Acorus adulterinus. *I. B.* lutea paluſtris. *Park. Yellow water Flower de Luce, or yellow Flag*. Cl. I Gen XXVI. flowers in *May*, in many marſhy Places about *Nottingham*.

This is not much in Uſe, the Root of the florentine being cheap and more aromatic and fragrant. It is a powerful *Aſtringent* hence it may be uſed in *Fluxes* where ſuch Remedies are ſafe. Some People form little round pellets of the Bigneſs of Peaſe and dreſs *Iſſues* with them.

Iuglans vulgaris. *Syn.* 438. *Park.* Nux juglans. *Ger. I. B. The Wallnut Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. I. 1. It produces its Iules in *April*. This Tree is not of original Engliſh Growth, but Cultivation has made it very common. At *Clifton* there is a Walk of theſe Trees on the Top of the Hill leading to the Hall.

Freſh *Wallnuts* are ſomewhat lenitive, ſo are the green ones preſerved with Sugar. But when dry they ſoon contract an hot rank Quality, and not only by ſtuffing and obſtructing the Air Veſſels cauſe difficulty of breath-

breathing, but they irritate the nervous fibres by their Acrimony and occasion tickling Coughs, wherefore they should be eaten with Caution. The inner Bark of this Tree, has a most violent emetic Quality, and is not safe to be taken, but for want of other Vomits the Powder of the Juli which are milder may be used. *Mr. Ray* relates upon the Credit of *D. John Aubrey* that the spongy Substance which is within the Shell, and seperates the Lobes of the Kernell, had saved the Army in *Ireland* in a *Bloody Flux*, when all the Endeavours of the Physitians had proved fruitless. At *Hamburg* and in other parts of the *Lower Saxony*, where the Inhabitants kill every *Michaelmass* Beef for the whole Years Provision, they use the green *Wallnut-tree* and *Vine Leaves* to sweeten their powdering Casks. The Chair makers steep the green soft outward shell of the Nut in Urine and with it colour their Chair Frames to make them look like Wallnut-tree. Every body knows to how many good Purposes the Wood and Root of this Tree is imploy'd not to need to be mentioned here.

1 Iuncus lævis minor paniculâ glomeratâ nigricante *Syn.* 430. Gramen sparteum nigro capitulo *Merr. Pin. Round black headed Marsh rush or Bog Rush.* The Name denotes the Soil, I found it in *Basford Scottum* but not plentifully.

2 Iuncus acutus *Syn.* 432. *Ger.* acutus vulgaris. *Park. Common hard Rush.*

3 Iuncus lævis vulgaris paniculâ sparsâ nostras *Syn. ibid.* lævis paniculâ sparsa major. *C. B. Pin. Park. Common soft Rush.* Both these are common in Watry Places.

4 Iuncus foliis articulosis floribus umbellatis *Syn.* 433. *Inst. R. H.* Gramen Iunceum aquaticum

cum. *Ger. The leſſer Ruſh-graſs, with jointed Leaves and triangular Seed Veſſels.* Grows in the ſame Places with the two preceeding.

5 IUNCUS paluſtris humilior erectus. *Syn.* 434. *Inſt. R. H.* Gramen nemoroſum calyculis paleaceis *C. B. Pin.* junceum. *Ger.* Gramen junceum parvum, ſive Holoſteum Matthioli et Gramen buſonium Fiondrorum. *Park. Toad-graſs.*

Juncus floridus. vid. Butomus.

IUNIPERUS vulgaris baccis parvis purpureis. *Syn.* 444. *I. B.* vulgaris. *Park.* Iuniperus. *Ger. The common Juniper Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. I. 3. Flowers in *May*, on a Common by the Roadſide going to *Southwell* about a Mile beyond *Oxton*. I have alſo obſerved many pretty large Tree in Mr. *Muſters's* Wilderneſs by *Colwick Hall*.

The Berries are very *Diuretic* and *Balſamick*, the Extract of them is *Alexipharmic*, and may be given with good Succeſs diſſolved in a proper Cordial in malignant Fevers. They are likewiſe very carminative and powerfully diſpel wind confined in the Bowels in which Caſe I would not ſo much recommend the Spirit diſtilled from them as a ſtrong *Infuſion* of the bruiſed Berries in Canary, this the Patient can oftner with ſafety repeat, and beſides may venture upon a larger Doſe at a Time. The Gentry in *Weſtphalia* order their Servants to mix a ſmall quantity of green *Juniper-wood* among the *Beech-wood* when they ſmoke their Hams, which gives them a peculiar agreeable Flavour,

K

Keiri. vid. Leucoium.

KNAWEL. *Syn.* 159. *Trag.* Polygonum germanicum, vel Knawel Germanorum. *Park.* Selinoides sive Knawel. *Ger. German Knot-grass or Knawell.* Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. flowers from the latter End of *May* to *August*, In many Places in the Baulks of Corn fields, and on sandy barren Ground about *Radford.*

L

Labrum veneris. vid. Dipsacus

LACTUCA sylvestris major odore opii Syn. 161. *Ger. Em.* Endiviæ foliis, odore virosо. *Park. The greater strong Scented wild Lettuce.* flowers in *June* and *July.* On the Rock at the left Hand entering *Nottingham Park* over the Stile, and upon the stony part of *Clifton Hill* facing the *Trent*, where the deadly *Nightshade* grows, also behind *Clifton Hall* near the Trent side.

This Plant smells strongly of *Opium* and with long Smelling to it will make one Drowsy which evidences its narcotick Quality, and no doubt if moderately eaten by way of cold Sallet will have the same effect (tho' in a more grateful manner to our English Constitutions being of the natural Growth of this Country) as the outlandish *Opium.* It yields a milky Juice which boiled to a Consistance would make a kind of English *Opium.*

LAC-

Lactuca sylvestris murorum flore luteo. *Syn* 162. *I. B.* Sonchus lævis muralis *Ger.* lævis alter parvis floribus. *Park.* *Ivy leaved wild Sowthistle or wild Lettuce.* Flowers in *May*, *June* and part of *July* about the Church Wall at *Basford*, and belongs to the same Family with the preceeding.

Lactuca agnina. vid. Valerianella.

Lactuca ranarum. vid. Potamogiton.

Lagopus. vid. Trifolium.

Lamium album. *Syn.* 240. *Ger.* vulgare album seu Archangelicum flore albo. *Park.* *White Archangel or dead Neetle.* Very common about Hedges and Banks.

Lamium rubrum. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* vulgare folio subrotundo, flore rubro. *Small dead Neetle or red Archangel.* with the preceeding and as common.

Lamium folio caulem ambiente majus et minus. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Alsine hederula altera *Ger.* hederulæ folio major. *Great Henbit.* On the Rock on the right Hand a little beyond *Nottingham* Pound, on a Dunghill in *My Lord Middleton's* Close called Ash tree Close, and upon the Rev. *Mr. Bridges*'s Wall at *Gotham.*

Lamium luteum. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park.* folio oblongo luteum. *C. B. Pin.* *Yellow Archangel or dead Neetle.* In *Woodlane*, *Nottingham Coppice. Colwicklane and Wood.* &c.

Lamium cannabino folio vulgare *Syn. ibid.* Cannabis spuria. *Ger. Park. Nettle Hemp, or rather Hemp leaved dead Nettle.* At the Edges of Garden Grounds, without *Nottingham* Park-pales not far from the Deer Leap, I have observed it both with a white and red Flower.

Lamium cannabino folio flore amplo luteo labio purpureo. *Syn* 241. Cannabis spuria flore pallido labro purpureo elegante. *Merr. Pin.* An Cannabis spuria altera. *Park. Fair flowered Nettle Hemp or rather Hemp leaved dead Nettle with a particoloured Flower.* The back part of this Flower and the inside of the Helmet is of a very pale yellow or rather Cream Colour, the Lip is of a beautiful purple, edged with a very white Rim and the hollow part of the Flower above the Insertion of the Stamina, is of a bright Yellow. I found this in Company with Mr. *Bird* about *Mansfield* in a Place called *Hules's black Hills* very plentifully. They all belong to Cl. 1. Gen. XIV. they flower from the latter End of *April* to the beginning of *August*.

They are in general commended as *Vulneraries* in which Respect they may be put as Ingredients into Compositions of that Kind. But solid Experience has not yet made it appear, that they do in particular Wonders in Scrophulous Cases, nor is the red *Archangel* tho' of Use in *Bloody Fluxes* so sure and effectual a Remedy as is believed; however they are all *Agglutinents* and consequently strengthners, and are not improperly joined to others in Decoctions for that Intention, The Flowers of the white *Arch-angel*, as they are peculiarly soft lubricating and at the same time Strengthning, are looked upon by many as a soveraign Remedy in female Weaknesses, but this should only be understood where the

the Caſe is not of too long ſtanding, and it requires a pretty long Continuance: There is a Conſerve ordered to be kept in the Shops for that Purpoſe, but as it is not frequently called for, it is very ſeldom met with freſh, and often not made at all. Wherefore they who would try the Virtue of theſe Flowers muſt make the Conſerve themſelves, or beſpeak it in proper Time. A ſtrong *Decoction* of theſe in red Port or Florence Wine with ſome Addition of *Liquorice* and a very few *Aniſeeds*, will be found as good a Way to anſwer the End as any other.

Lamium maximum ſylvaticum. vid. Galeopſis.

LAMPSANA. *Syn.* 173. *Ger. Em.* vulgaris. *Park.* ſoncho affinis Lampſana domeſtica. *C. B. Pin. Nipplewort.* Cl. I Gen. VI. 2. flowers from the latter End of *May*, to the End of *July* In *Nottingham Caſtle Yard* and on the Bankſides of ſeveral Lanes about *Nottingham.*

It is a *Deterſive* and has a Place among the *Vulneraries.*

LAPATHUM maximum aquaticum, ſive Hydrolapathum. *Syn.* 140. *I. B.* Hydrolapathum magnum. *Ger.* majus *Park. Great Water Dock.* By the ſide of the Pool in *Nottingham* Park and in many other watry Places plentifully. Flowers in *June.*

LAPATHUM vulgare folio obtuſo. *Syn.* 141. *I. B.* ſylveſtre folio ſubrotundo. *C. B. Pin.* ſylveſtre vulgatius. *Park.* ſylveſtre folio minus acuto. *Ger. Em. The moſt common broad leaved wild Dock.* by the Country People called *Butter Dock.* very common in moiſt Places.

LAPA-

Lapathum folio acuto crispo. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* acutum crispum. *I. B.* acutum minus. *Park.* acuti varietas folio crispo. *Ger. Em. Sharp pointed Dock with curled Leaves.* Common about *Snenton Meadows*, and many other Places. some People gather the young Leaves of this in Spring and boil them as they do Spinage.

Lapathum acutum. *Syn.* 142. *Ger.* acutum seu Oxylapathum *I. B.* acutum majus. *Park. Sharp pointed Dock.* Pretty common with the foregoing.

Lapathum folio acuto flore aureo. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Anthoxanthon. *I. B.* angustifolium polyspermon *Merr. Pin. Golden Dock.* By the *Leenside* going from *Snenton Meadows* towards the *Trent.*

Lapathum folio acuto rubente *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* vulgo Lapathum sanguineum. *Bloodwort* this I observed no nearer *Nottingham* than *Mansfield* where it grows Spontaneously in Mr. *Stanley's* Garden and in diverse Farm yards there about. It flowers towards *Autumn.*

Lapathum acetosum vulgare. *Syn.* 143. Acetosa vulgaris. *Park.* Oxalis seu acetosa. *Ger. Common Sorrel.* The Country People call it *Green Sawce*, becaufe they beat the Herb to mash and mixed with Vinegar and Sugar, eat it as Sawce for roasted Meat. In all Meadows and Fields.

Lapathum acetosum repens lanceolatum *Syn. ibid.* Acetosa arvensis lanceolata. *C. B. Pin.*

Pin. minor laceolata. *Park.* Oxalis tenuifolia. *Ger.* *Sheeps Sorrel.* Grows very plentifully on Pasture Land, particularly where the Ground is sandy. All these Plants belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. Most of them flower in *May* of which the Sorrels are the first, and they hold till the latter End of *June.*

They are very detergent and therefore *Antiscorbutic* and opening. The Root of the *Sharp pointed Dock* is preferred by the present Practice before all the rest, as an excellent Remedy in the *Jaundice* and other Obstructions, a *Decoction* being made of it either in Wine, or Wine and Water, some give the Preference to the great *Water Dock* as an *Antiscorbutic*, and *Munting* has wrote a whole Book of its Virtue in Scorbutic Cases, he calls it *Brittanica antiquorum vera.* i. e, *The true brittish Herb of the Antients.*

Of the *Bloodwort Volckamer* in the *Ephem. Germ, Ann.* 11 *Observ* 180. relates from his own Experience that one Scruple or half a Dram of this Herb bruised, gently warmed with Canary and afterwards strained thro' a linnen Cloth and the Liquor drank has stopped the most violent Looseness. The Seeds of the *Sorrels* powdered and given in a suitable Vehicle answer the same End, the Leaves are cooling and slackning, and the Juice may be given mixed with some Broth without Fear even in *Malignant Fevers.* An Ointment made of the Roots of *Sorrel* as well as the other Docks, is very efficacious in clearing the Skin from any Impurities as Scabs, Tetters, and the Itch itself. If Scorbutic Persons would exchange the use of Malt Liquors for a Decoction of the Roots of *Sorrel* (which is not unpleasant) and make that their constant Drink the other antiscorbutic Medicines would much sooner shew their Efficacy. There is an Ointment in the *London Dispensatory* for the Itch which has its Name from the sharp pointed *Dock*, but as it is troublesome to make, and after all receives but little Virtue from the several Juices in which the other

Ingredi-

Ingredients are washed, it is seldom or never met with in the Shops.

LAPPA major capitulo glabro maximo. *Syn.* 196. *Great Burdock or Clot-burr with large smooth Heads.* with the preceeding and almost as common. they belong to Cl. I. Gen. IX. and flower from the latter End of *June* to the End of *July*.

LAPPA major Arcium Dioscoridis. *Syn.* 197. *C. B. Pin.* Bardana major. *Ger.* vulgaris major. *Park. Great Burdock. Clotburr.* On the backside of *Snenton*, and in many other Places common.

The Leaves of *Burdock* are cooling and drying whence laid upon any burnt Place they give Relief. The Seeds are the most *Diuretic* of any part of the Plant, and taken in *Parsley Water* or *Rhenish Wine*, they carry off such Particles as occasion rheumatic and gouty Pains. The Roots are very *Deterfive* and beneficial in all kinds of *Obstructions*. The Stalk before the Burrs appear stripped and boiled is not only good tasted, but of good Nourishment, and promotes Urine.

LATHYRUS luteus sylvestris dumetorum. *Syn.* 320. *I. B.* sylvestris flore luteo. *Park. Ger. Em. Tare everlasting, common yellow bastard Vetchling.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1. flowers in *May* & *June* in Fields, and sometimes in Meadows but more commonly about Hedges.

LAUREOLA. *Syn.* 465. *Ger. Park.* Semper virens flore luteo. *I. B. Dwarf Laurel, Spurge Laurel.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. flowers in *February* and *March*. In *Colwick Wood* &c.

This

This Plant is so *Acrimonious* and inwardly taken causes such Disorders in the Body where it excites most violent Vomiting, that it deserves no Place in Physic.

Lens. *Syn.* 323. *I. B.* minor. *Ger. Park. Lentils.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1. Flowers in *May*. These are sown here and there mixed with *Rye* or *Barley*, and sometimes by themselves.

The *French* and *Germans* boil and make Pottage of them as we do Pease, they have a good Taste but are apt to create Wind, for which Reason they are corrected with Pepper. *Mr. Ray* takes Notice of many mischievous Qualities: but tho I have frequently eaten of them I have never been sensible of any very ill Consequence, it must therefore be understood of Excess. The flower or Meal is good in *Emollient Catalapsms*, it also stops *Fluxes*.

Lens palustris. *Syn.* 129. *Ger.* palustris vulgaris. *C. B. Pin.* palustris seu aquatica vulgaris. *Park. Ducksmeat.* In most stagnating Waters.

Lenticula palustris major. *Syn. ibid Commel. Cat. Pl. Holl. The larger Ducksmeat.* This is not so common as the preceeding, I observed it in a Ditch between the *Leen* and the Back water a little beyond Mr *Wildboar's Dye House* going toward Mr. *Petty's Glue House*.

It differs from the common *Ducksmeat* in that it is four times as large but thinner, red or purple coloured underneath, and that it has several small Fibres for its Root, whereas the lesser has but one hairy Fibre.

Lenticula aquatica trifulca. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. I. B.* Hederula aquatica. *Ger.* Ranunculus hederaceus aquaticus. *Park. Ivy leaved Ducks-*

Ducksmeat. In the Pool in *Nottingham-park* at the Foot of the Caſtle Rock.

Bates reckons the *Infuſion* of *Ducksmeat* in Wine an infallible Cure of the *Jaundice.*

Leucanthemum vulgare. vid. Bellis.

Leucoium luteum vulgó Cheiri flore ſimplici *Syn.* 291. *I. B.* Keiri ſive Leucoium luteum vulgare. *Park.* Viola lutea. *Ger. Wall Flower or wild Cheir.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flower moſt part of the Year, on the old Walls about *Nottingham Caſtle.*

Theſe Flowers are Cordial and aperitive and make a good Ingredient in *Infuſions* and *Decoctions* deſigned to remove *Obſtructions*, and to promote the *Menſes*,

Lichen.

1 Lichen petræus pileatus. *Syn.* 114. *Park.* petræus cauliculo pileolum ſuſtinente. *C. B. Pin. Liverwort.* In *Larkdale*, and in a Cloſe joining to *Nottingham. Park.* towards *Lenton*, the Heads appear in *March.*

This is the Plant which is gathered for the uſe of the Shops it is *Deterſive and Opening* and highly commended in *Obſtructions* of the *Viſcera.*

2 Lichen petræus parvus, foliis crenatis. *Syn. ibid.* Lichen petræus cauliculo pileum parvum ſuſtinente. *Budd. H. S. Vol II. f.* 13. the Heads appear in *April* and *May.* In *Larkdale* and in an Hollow near *Nottingham* Gallows.

3 Lichen petræus ſtellatus. *Syn.* 115. *C. B. Pin.* Lichen petræus umbellatus ejuſdem. Li-

chen

chen seu Hepatica minor stellaris et umbellata *Park.* Hepatica altera. *Ger* *Star headed Liverwort.* This I found in Heads in *July* and *August* on a sandy Rock almost opposite to Mrs. *Newdigates* Garden Wall towards *Nottingham Castle.*

4 * MARCHANTIA capitulo stellato radiis teretibus. *Michaeli, Nov. Gen. R. II. F. I. F.* 2. This I observed upon the Brick Borders in the Gardens at *Holm Pierpont* belonging to his Grace the *Duke of Kingston.*

Lichenastrum

1 LICHENASTRUM capitulis oblongis juxta foliorum divisuras enascentibus. *Syn.* 110. found in *Colwick Wood*, and *Nottingham Coppice* the Heads appear in *April.*

2 LICHENASTRUM imbricatum majus. *Syn.* 111 *Cat. Gis. Suppl.* 172. This is in Heads in *March* and *April.* I found it on a Rock in *Plesley* Park. and here and there on the Bark of Trees in *Colwick Wood* but not so large.

3 * LICHENASTRUM imbricatum minus *Syn. ibid.* Muscus lichenoides foliis cauli squamatim incumbentibus angustior. *Dood.* Syn. *II. App.* Common in *Colwick Wood* on the Bark of Trees.

4 * LICHENASTRUM Trichomanis facie capitulis e foliorum summitate enascentibus majus. *Syn.* 112. Muscus trichomanoides foliis rotundioribus pellucidis squamatim conjuncté sibi incumbentibus. *H. Oxon.* In *Nottingham Coppice*, very common.

5 LICHENASTRUM Trichomanis facie, foliolis bifidis majus. *Syn.* 113. *Cat. Gifs.* 212. Muſcus lichenoides foliis pennatis bifidis major. *Dood. Syn. H. App.*

6 LICHENASTRUM Trichomanis facie foliolis bifidis minimum. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* 212. both theſe I have obſerved in a Hollow beyond *Larkdale.*

7 * LICHENASTRUM ſaxatile tenuifolium furcatum. *Cat. Gifs.* 213. Hepatica arborea globuligera. *Vaill. Bot. Par. p.* 98. *n.* 8. *Tab.* 23. *f.* 11.

Lichenoides,

1 MUSCUS ramoſus. *Syn.* 65. *Ger.* On Branches of Trees in *Thorney Woods*, alſo here and there on old Park Pales.

2 LICHENOIDES tubuloſum ramoſiſſimum fruticuli ſpecie candicans. *Syn.* 66. *Cat. Gifs.* coralloides. *I. B.* Carallinus ſive Corallina montana. *Ger. Branched coralline Moſs.* Common on *Nottingham Lings* and all over the Forreſt.

3 LICHENOIDES tubuloſum ramoſiſſimum fruticuli ſpecie candicans, corniculis rufeſcentibus. *Syn.* 67. *Cat. Gifs.* 203. with the foregoing.

4 LICHENOIDES tubuloſum cinereum ramoſius et cruſtaceum. *Syn.* 67. *Cat. Gifs.* 203. Muſcus Licheniformis cornu ramoſo. *Syn. II. App.* In *Nottingham* P[illegible]

5 LICHENOIDES tubulosum virescens ramosius et foliosum summitatibus arcuatis. *Syn. ibid.* In the Hollow beyond *Larkdale*.

6 LICHENOIDES coralliforme apicibus coccineis. *Syn.* 68. *Scarlet headed Moss.* In *Nottingham* Park.

7 LICHENOIDES tubulosum cinereum non ramosum. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 204. Muscus Lichenifornis cornu simplici. *Dood. Syn II. App.* In the Hollows about the Gallows and that beyond *Larkdale*.

8 LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum cinereum. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 204. Lichen pixidatus major. *I. R. H. Cup or Chalice Moss.*

This is recommended by *Gerard* and *Dr. Willis*, for the *Chink Cough* in Children.

9 LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum proliferum. *Syn.* 69. *Cat. Giss.* 204. Muscus pixidatus major rugosus. *Merr. Pin.*

10 LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum marginibus serratis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 204.

11 LICHENOIDES pixidatum cinereum elatius ramulis pixidatim desinentibus. *Syn. ibid. D. Richardson.* All these are to be met with in *September* in the Hollows about *Nottingham* Gallows &c.

12 LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum exiguum fusco virens. *Syn.* 70. *Cat. Giss.* 204. Mus-

co fungus terreſtris minor criſpus, foliis ſuperné è flavo vireſcentibus, ſubtus albicantibus, *H. Oxon.* Of theſe I found a large ſpot cloſe by the Hollow beyond *Larkdale.*

13 LICHENOIDES fungiforme capitulis vel veſiculis ſphæricis aqueo humore repletis. *Syn. ibid.* I obſerved this in Company with Mr. *Tarin* at the Bottom of *Mappperly Hill* coming from *Nottingham*, where the Water had been ſtagnating in the *Winter*. It appeared at firſt to me like a ſmall Conferva, but upon cloſer Inſpection I obſerved thouſands of little white Bubbles filled with Water upon it which when exhaled by the Sun, ſhrink away and leave a kind of Pits behind nor unlike thoſe of the ſmall Pox.

14 LICHENOIDES cruſtaceum et leproſum ſcuttellare cinereum *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 205. Muſcus cruſtaceus leproſus, ſcutellaris, cinereus. *Merr Pin.* Very common on Trees, Stones and old Walls.

15 LICHENOIDES cruſtaceum et leproſum ſcutellis nigricantibus. *Syn.* 71. *Cat. Giſs.* 205. This grows plentifully about the rocky Places in *Nottingham Park.*

16 LICHENOIDES cruſtaceum et leproſum ſcutellis ſubfuſcis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 205. On the Bark of Trees in *Colwick*, *Thorney*, and other *Woods* common.

17 LICHENOIDES cinereum mere cruſtaceum eleganter expanſum. *Syn. ibid.* Muſcus lichenformis

formis cinereus, cruſtæ moko ſe expandens et arctè adhærens. *Dood. Syn. II. App.* Common with the foregoing.

11 LICHENOIDES cruſta tenuiſſima peregrinis velut literis inſcripta. *Syn. ibid.* This grows common on Trees in *Colwick Wood.*

19 LICHENOIDES tuberculoſum amoene purpureum. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 106. Muſco fungus leproſus ruber, corticibus arborum adhærens. *Buddle. H. S. Vol. II. f.* 7. In *Colwick Wood* but not very common.

20 * LICHENOIDES cruſtaceum nigerrimum é meris papillis confiatum. This I found on the battered Brickwork near *Pleſſy* firſt Forge. This Moſs barring the Colour appears not unlike the Fiſh Skin uſed by Caſemakers, except that the Paps which compoſe it are hollow within.

21 LICHENOIDES obſcuré fuſcum membranaceum gelatinoſum foliolis ad margines laciniatis denſiſſimé congeſtis. An Lichenoides gelatinoſum tenuiſſimum erectum braſſicam criſpam æmulans foliolis tenuiſſimé aculeatis. *Syn.* 72. * 57. In the ſame Place with the preceeding.

22 LICHENOIDES gelatinoſum tenerius laciniatum ex fuſco purpuraſcens. *Spr.* 72. Lichen terreſtris minimus fuſcus. *Dood. Syn. II, App.* This I found about the Rock in *Pleſſy* Park, Growing among other Moſs.

23 LICHENOIDES ſaxatile membranaceum gelatinoſum

tinosum tenuissimum erectum brassicam crispam æmulans. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gis.* 209. On the out side of the Wall of the Castle yard going the Horse way into *Nottingham* Park, upon the Rock on the left Hand side of the Road to *Mapperly* a little beyond the Gallows &c.

24 * LICHENOIDES fusco nigricans membranaceum gelatinosum majus foliis latioribus Lichenis instar dispositis. On the Rock in *Plesly-park.*

25 LICHENOIDES crustâ foliosâ scutellatâ flavescens. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gis.* 209. Muscus crustæ aut Lichenis modo arboribus adnascens flavus *Syn. II.* 23. Very common on brick Walls, Stones, Pales. and Bark of Trees.

26 LICHENOIDES crustâ foliosâ supernè cinereo glauca, infernè nigra et Scirrosa scutellis nigricantibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gis.* 206. Muscus crustæ modo arboribus adnascens. *C. B. Pin.* On *Nottingham Park* Pales.

27 LICHENOIDES crustâ foliosâ, e cinereo et luteo virescente supernè, infernè nigrâ et lævi. *Syn.* 73. *Cat. Gis.* 207. On Mr. *Muster's* Park Pales at *Colwick.*

28 LICHENOIDES arboreum foliosum cinereum scutellis nigris foliorum extremitatibus hispidis et pilosis. *Syn.* 74. *Cat. Gis.* 207. Pretty common on the Bark of Trees in *Colwick Wood, Thorny-wood, Nottingham-coppice* &c.

29 LICHNOEIDES arboreum et saxatile crustâ foliosâ

foliosâ tenui, fusco virenti in segmenta latiora plerumque divisâ. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gis.* 207. Lichen arboreus cinereus arctissimè arboribus ad hærens. *Dr. Richardson.* On *Nottingham* Park Pales.

30 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum scutellatum majus et rigidius, colore virescente. *Syn.* 75. *Cat. Gis.* 207. Lichen pulmonarius cinereus mollior, in amplas lacinias divisus. *I. R. H.* Common on Trees and old Pales.

31 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum majus et mollius colore candicante. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus arboreus ramosus. *I. B.* Lichen arborum. *Ger* As common in the same Places as the foregoing.

32 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum angustioribus virentibus ramulis. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus arboreus ramosus coralloides. *C. B. Pin.* In *Colwick* and *Thorny Woods*, but not so common as the two Preceeding.

This on account of its being easily reduced to Powder is made abroad the Basis of their fine perfumed Powder for Perriwigs.

33 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum cinereo candicans, segmentis angustioribus. *Syn.* 76. Muscus arboreus Platyphyllos, segmentis argutioribus. *Dood. Syn. II. App.* With the preceeding.

34 LICHENOIDES ceratophyllon obtusius et minus ramosum. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus montanus ramosus cinereus, muscí crustacei arborum non [illegible] *Vernon. Syn. II.* On *Nottingham* and

Bes

Beſt-wood. Park Pales. two Miles from *Nottingham.*

35 LICHENOIDES peltatum arboreum maximum *Syn. ibi. Cat. Giſs.* 208. Lichen pulmonarius, ſive pulmonaria arborea. *I. B. Lungwort* by ſome called *Oak Lungs.* This I have obſerved in T*horney Wood*, moſtly on the Bark of Oak Trees.

This is drying and aſtringent reckoned a good *Vulnerary*, it is commended in *Conſumptions* occaſioned by decayed Lungs, and likewiſe in Spitting Blood,

36 LICHENOIDES peltatum terreſtre cinerum majus foliis diviſis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 208. Lichen terreſtris cinereus. *Syn. II.* 23. *Aſh-coloured Ground Liverwort.* Plentifully in *Nottingham Park*, and on *Nottingham* and *Radford Lings* and in moſt dry barren Places, is in its prime in *October* and *November.*

It has been long recommended as a ſpecifical Remedy againſt the Bite of a mad Dog, and *Dr. Mead* after a conſiderable long Expereence has acquainted the Publick with his Method of uſing it, and as Medicines of this Kind can never be made too much known, I have thought fit to give it a Place here,

Firſt let nine or ten Ounces of Blood be taken away, then for four Mornings ſucceſſively let a fourth part of the following Powder be given to the Patient in warm Cow's Milk. viz,

Take of Aſh coloured Ground Liverwort half an Ounce, of black Pepper two Drams, both finely powdered mixed, and divided into four equal Parts.

Having firſt taken the four Doſes let the Perſon for one Month

Month be plunged Head foremoſt every Morning into the cold Bath and not ſtay in it above a Minute, after which let him go in three times a Week for another Fortnight,

It will not be amiſs to add, that the ſhorteſt Way to prevent ill Conſequences is: The ſooner the better to cut out the Bite, if it is in a fleſhy Part and apply a Cupping Glaſs in order to draw off a good Quantity of Blood; or to Scarify the bitten Spot if in a Skinny Part, and likewiſe to apply a Cupping Glaſs to the ſame End, after which the inward Remedy may be applyed with greater Certainty of Succeſs, and the Wound treated as any other common Wound.

LIGUSTRUM. *Syn.* 465. *I. B. Ger.* vulgare *Park. Privet*, Cl. II. Gen. II. 2 It bloſſoms in *May*. In *Colwick Lane* plentifully, and in diverſe Hedges.

The chief uſe of this is to make Garden Hedges of, and the Berries ſerve for the uſe of Dyers,

LINARIA lutea vulgaris. *Syn.* * 281. *Ger. Em.* vulgaris noſtras. *Park.* vulgaris lutea flore majore. *C B. Pin. Common yellow Toads Flax.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. flowers in *June* and *July*. not far from the Trent ſide between *Snenton* Meadows and Mr. *Muſters*'s Ware in great Plenty, a little on this ſide *Woollaton* new Lodge coming from *Radford* &c.

It is a great promoter of Urine and therefore of uſe in the *Jaundice and Dropſy*, decocted in White Wine, Outwardly appl ied it aſſwages the exceſſive Pain of the Piles.

LINARIA Elatine dicta folio ſubrotundo. *Syn.* * 282. Elatine folio ſubrotundo. *C. B. Pin. Park. Round leaved female Fluellin.* belongs to the

 ſame

ſame Family as the Preceeding, flowers the latter End of *April*, and continues to the beginning of *June*. In many Places, in Cornfields, I alſo found it on *Clifton Hill*, and near the Hall.

LINUM ſylveſtre catharticum. *Syn*, 362. *Ger. Em.* pratenſe floſculis exiguis. *C. B. Pin.* Chamælinum Cluſii flore albo, ſive Linum ſylveſtre catharticum. *Park. Purging or wild Dwarf Flax, Mountain Flax or Mill-mountain.* Cl. I Gen. XXIV. 2. Flowers in *June* and holds moſt part of the Summer. In *Radford Field* in plenty, and in many dry barren Places as about *Mapperly* Brick-Kilns &c. Of this a ſmall Handfull infuſed one Night in White Wine will purge viſcid and watry Humours very powerfully, but is fitteſt for robuſt People its Operation being very rough.

Liquiritia. vid. Glyzzyrrhiza.

LITHOSPERMUM, ſeu milium ſolis. *Syn.* 228. minus. *Ger.* vulgare majus. Park. *Gromwell or Gromill or Graymill.* Cl. I. Gen XIII. flowers in *May* and *June*, In *Colwick-lane*, by the Roadſide between *Radford field* and *Bobbers Mill* &c.

Its Seeds have a great Character, as diuretic and diſſolvers of the Stone, and this *Ray* ſays is a ſpecific Quality in them, there being nothing diſcoverable to the Taſte of any ſuch Quality predominating. For my part I have tryed them by themſelves but never obſerued any extraordinary Effect they produced, and thence am apt to believe that they owe their Fame to the Signature mongers becauſe they are hard and gliſtening not unlike little round Stones,

Lolium

Lolium album. vid. Gramen.

Lonchitis aſpera *Syn*, 118. *Ger.* aſpera minor. *C. B. Pin. Park. Rough Spleenwort.* belongs to the *Capillaries*, grows plentifully in *Bury Hills* near *Mansfield.*

Lotus corniculata glabra minor. Syn. 337. *J. B.* Trifolium ſiliquoſum minus. *Ger. Birds foot Trefoil or ſmall ſtreight-codded Trefoil.* Very common in all Fields.

Loti corniculati ſpecies major, *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Trifolium corniculatum majus hirſutum: *Merr. Pin. The greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.* Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 3 Flower in *May* and *June.* This Kind I found on the right hand Bank of a Lane leading from *Nottingham* to *Lenton* the middle Way, alſo in a Field between *Woollaton* and *Radford*, it is not ſo common as the other.

Lujula. vid Oxys alba

Lunaria minor, *Syn.* 128. *Ger. Park.* Botrytis. *I. B.* racemoſa minor vulgaris. *C. B. Pin. Moonwort.* Flowers in *April* and part of *May.* I obſerved it in Mr. *Granger's* Cloſe at *Eaſtwood* five Miles from *Nottingham.* Mr. *Ray* quotes Dr. *Needham* who affirms that the *Welch*, make an Ointment of this Herb, which well rubbed in, on the ſmall of the Back, they count an infallible Remedy to cure a *Bloody Flux.*

Lupulus mas et fœmina. *Syn.* 137. *I. B. C. B. Pin.* 1. ſeu ſativus. 2. ſeu ſylveſtris. *Park.* Lu-

pus salictarius. *Ger.* *Hops the Male and Femal* Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. They flower in *July* and *August* and are ripe in *September*, here and there in Hedges. They are cultivated in diverse parts in this County especially in the *North Clay*.

Every Body is convinced of its Use in preserving *Malt Liquors*, I cannot give it the same Commendation as a *Diuretic* and *Dissolver* of the *Stone*, nor on Account of its Bitterness as a *Stomachic*. It has in it a very hot pungent Oyl, like that of *Wormwood*, which has the same vicious quality and disagrees with many People; But the young Hop Sprouts which appear in *March* and *April*, are a great deal milder, which if boiled and served up like *Sparrow-grass* are a very wholesome as well as pleasant tasted Spring Food, they purify the Blood and keep the Body gently open,

Luteola. *Syn.* 366. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* Herba salicis folio. *C. B Pin. Wild Woad, Yellow Weed, Dyers Weed.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2. Flowers in *May. June.* and part of *July*. It grows about old Walls, Ruins, Banks of Inclosures, and not rarely in fallow Lands.

It has no Place among physical Simples, but is used by Dyers as its Name denotes, who dye white Goods yellow, and blue Goods green with it.

Lychnis sylvestris, quæ Ben album vulgo. *Syn.* 337. *C. B. Pin.* Behen album officinarum *Ger.* Papaver spumeum sive Ben album vulgo. *Park. Spatling Poppy, white Bottle, or rather Bladder Campion, or White Corn Campion.* Grows mostly amongst the Corn or where Corn has grown, in several Closes leading from the Sand Hills to Bobbers Mill, also in several Parts of *Nottingham, Lenton, and Radford Fields.*

The

The young Herb before it ſhoots up into flower Buds, is exactly of the Flavour of young Peaſe, and boiled in Soop or Broth gives it the ſame Taſte.

Lychnis plumaria ſylveſtris ſimplex. *Syn.* 338. *Park.* Armerius pratenſis mas et fœmina. *Ger. Meadow Pink, wild Williams, Cuckow Flower.* Grows plentifully in Meadows and watery Places as on the Banks of watery Ditches, and ſmall Rivers.

Lychnis ſegetum major. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Lychnoides ſegetum ſive Nigellaſtrum. *Park.* Pſeudo melanthium. *Ger. Cockle.* Among the Corn common.

Lychnis ſaponaria dicta. *Syn.* 339. ſaponaria *Ger.* vulgaris *Park. Sope-wort.* This I observed in Company with *Mr. Bird.* near the Bath at *Mansfield.*

Lychnis ſylveſtris albo flore. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. Park.* ſylveſtris alba ſimplex. *C. B. Pin. Wild white Campion, White Batchelors Buttons.*

Lychnis ſylveſtris rubello flore. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em.* ſylveſtris flore rubro. *Park. Red flowered wild Campion.* Both theſe are common about Hedges, and in *Colwick Hills*, this latter chooſes rather more moiſt Places than the White.

Lychnis ſylveſtris alba nona Cluſii. *Syn. ibid Ger. Em.* ſylveſtris alba ſive Ocymoides minus album. *Wild white Catch-fly.* On the Wall of

Not

Nottingham Caſtle yard, and on the Rock at *Snenton Hermitage* in great Plenty. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 1. Flower in *May* and hold ſeveral Months.

Lycopus paluſtris glaber. *Syn.* 236. *I. R. H.* Marubium aquaticum. *Ger. Em.* aquat. vulgare. *Park. Water Hore-Hound.* Cl. I Gen. XIV. 1. Flowers in *June* by the ſide of the Pool in *Nottingham* Park, about Bobbers Mill and about other Watry places.

Lyſimachia purpurea. vid. Salicaria.

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa hirſuta magno flore. *Syn.* 311. *C. B. Pin.* ſiliquoſa. *Ger. Great hairy codded Looſe-ſtrife or Willow Herb, called alſo Codlings and Cream.*

Lysimachia campeſtris. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* ſiliquoſa major. *Park.* ſiliquoſa glabra major. *C. B. Pin. The greater ſmooth leaved Willow Herb, or Looſe ſtrife.* In *Colwick Wood.* &c.

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa glabra media ſive minor. *Syn. ibid Ger. Em. Middle ſmooth leaved codded Willow Herb or Looſe-ſtrife*

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa glabra minor anguſtifolia. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. The leaſt ſmooth codded Looſe-ſtrife or Willow Herb.*

Lysimachia ſiliquoſa glabra minor latifolia. *Syn. ibid. The leſſer ſmooth broad leaved codded Willow Herb.* This is not ſo common as the others

I have observed it on the Edge of a large watry Ditch betwern *Lenton* and *Beeston*, about a Mile and half from *Nottingham*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXII. Flower in *May*, *June*, and part of *July*. and delight in moist Places, they grow pretty common on the Banks of the *Leen*, especially the two first, as also in *Colwick* and *Asply Woods*.

M

Majorana sylvestris. vid. Origanum.

MALVA vulgaris. *Syn.* 251. *Park.* sylvestris. *Ger.* sylvestris folio sinuato. *C. B. Pin. Common Mallow.* Common about Hedges and in ruinous Places.

MALVA sylvestris minor. *Syn. ibid. Park.* sylvestris pumila. *Ger. Small wild Mallow, or Dwarf Mallow.* This I have met with about *Snenton Hermitage* and by the Roadside leading from *Nottingham* to *Radford* &c. but it is not quite so common as the other. They belong to Cl. Gen. XV. Flower in *May* and hold all the Summer, and I have met with the greater *Mallow* in Flower at *Christmas* this Year 1738.

These are endowed with the same Qualities as the *Marsh Mallows*, but in a far less Degree, the Leaves of them may be used in *Fomentations* and *Clysters*. *Quincy* seems to make light of their Efficacy in taking off the Gripes in little Children for which Purpose the good Women boil the Leaves in their Food. *Mr. Ray* affirms that three Ounces of the Decoction or distilled

Water

Water of this Herb taken with an Ounce and half of Syrup of *Violets* has at one Dose removed the Heat and Acrimony of Urine and the thence occasioned Pain. How far the *Decoction* of it, might have produced such an Effect I will not pretend to say; but the same Quantity of common boiled Water taken, would answer as well as the distilled Water of this Plant, since those Particles which serve to relax the Fibres, and to sheath the Acrimonious Salts will never rise in the Still.

Malva verbenacea. vid. Alcæa.

Malus sativa. *Syn.* 451. *The Apple Tree.* A great many different sorts of Trees of this well known Fruit are raised in Orchards, of all which the *Golden Pippin* deserves the first Rank on Account of its being a very good Pectoral.

Malus sylvestris. *Syn.* 452. *Ger. Park. The Crab Tree or Wilding.* This grows common in every Lordship. They both belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. they blossom in *April.*

The Crab-Tree serves to graft upon. The juice of its Fruit is called Verjuice, is acid and somewhat astringent and is much used for Sauce. The Fruit is also squeezed among other Apples to give the Cyder a smartness of Taste, *Mr. Ray* says, that this Juice dropped into the Eyes will take off an Inflamation and cure watry Eyes, and that by a *Specifical Virtue*, whereas it is well known that the Acidity or Tartness is repellent, and that the Astringency of this Juice, is capable in some Measure to contract the excretory Ducts of the Lachrymal Glands, and by that to prevent the too violent discharge of its Contents. This same Quality makes it recommended in all manner of Inflamations especially in St. *Anthony's Fire*, but in these Cases we have more sure and efficacious Remedies,

Maratry-

Maratryphyllon. vid. Ranunculus.

MARUBIUM album. *Syn.* 239. *I. B. Ger.* album vulgare. *Park. White Horehound.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *June* and *July*. I found a few Plants of it at the Foot of *Nottingham* Caſtle Rock facing *Lenton*, and about *Basford* two Miles from *Nottingham*, alſo in *Colverton* Lane on the left Hand coming from the *Red-Hill* This formerly grew very common about this Town; But a certain Phyſitian extolling its Virtues to the Skies and recommending it almoſt in every Caſe eſpecially to Perſons who had impaired their Conſtitution by hard drinking, has ſet all the Ale Bibbers to work to root it out, inſomuch that it is become very ſcarce.

It is an intenſe *Bitter* which beſpeaks it a good Strengthner of a weak Stomach, it is endowed with all the Properties of a Balſamic, and therefore is a powerful *Alterative* and capable of opening Obſtructions of any kind, it is a promoter of the *Menſes*, ſome praiſe it very much as a Pectoral in *Coughs* and *Shortneſs of Breath*; but here it is neceſſary to obſerve the ſame Caution given under *Elecampane*, *viz*, That it ought only to be adminiſtred to groſs phlegmatic People, and not to thin and lean plethoric Perſons, where it would cauſe too great a Rarefaction of the *Fluids*, and irritate rather than allay a *Cough*. The Herb powdered, as a Bitter is good to kill Worms,

Marubium nigrum. vid. Ballote.

Marubium aquaticum. vid. Lycopus.

MATRICARIA. *Syn.* 187. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* Matricaria vulgo, minus Parthenium. *I. B.*

Feverfew. Cl. I. Gen. VIII. Flowers in *June* and *July*. On this ſide *Woollaton* Park-Gate coming from *Lenton Mill.*

This Herb tho' not much uſed in the preſent Practice, deſerves the Notice of Phyſitians. It is bitter and deterſive and therefore makes a good Ingredient in *Decoctions* and *Infuſions* for *Agues* and *Obſtructions* of the firſt Paſſages, it is full as efficacious againſt Worms of the Inteſtins as *Wormwood*, and its unpleaſant fœtid Smell beſpeaks it uſeful in *Hyſteric Diſorders.*

MELAMPYRUM ſylvaticum flore luteo ſive ſatureia lutea ſylveſtris. *Syn.* * 286. *I. B.* Cratæogonon vulgare. *Park.* Cratæogonon album. *Ger. Common wild Cow-wheat.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. Flowers in *July* in a little Wood oppoſite to My Lord *Biron's Park* in the Road to *Mansfield.*

MELILOTUS vulgaris. *Syn.* 331. *Park.* Germanica. *Ger. Em.* Trifolium odoratum, ſive Melilotus vulgaris flore luteo. *I. B. Common Melilot.* Cl. 1. Gen. XXIII. 3. Flowers in *May* and *June.* In *Radford Field* and diverſe other Places among the Corn to the great Diſpleaſure of the Farmers.

The Smell of this Plant diſcovers its volatile pungent Parts, it is an opener and diſcuſſive, and may be made an Ingredient in *Infuſions* and *Decoctions* of that Intention. But its Character as ſuch is beſt eſtabliſhed by the well known good Effects in outward Applications of the Plaiſter made of it. It is likewiſe a good Ingredient in Poultices deſigned to ripen and digeſt.

MENIANTHES paluſtre triphyllon latifolium et anguſtifolium. *Syn.* 285. *Inſt. R. H.* Trifolium

lium paluſtre. *I. B.* paludoſum. *Ger. Park. Marſh Trefoil, or Buck Bean.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. It flowers in *May*. and grows in many Places about this Town as in the Pool in *Nottingham Park*, in a marſhy Cloſe without the Park Pales facing *Lenton* in *Basford* Churchyard, and Scottum plentifully.

It is of ſubtil penetrating Parts, a good *Diuretic* and *Antiſcorbutic*, whence it is alſo of great Uſe to People afflicted with *Rheumatic Pains*. An *Infuſion* of the dryed Leaves may either be drank like Tea, or they may be infuſed in white Wine. It is a very intenſe *Bitter* and at firſt not very agreeable.

Mentha ſeu Calamintha aquatica. *Syn.* 232. *Ger. Em.* Mentha arvenſis verticillata hirſuta. *I. B. Water mint with whorled Coronets.* In moiſt Places, and where Water has ſtood in the Winter very common.

Mentha aquatica exigua. *Syn. ibid. Trag.* arvenſis verticillata, ſive aquatica Belgarum Lobellii. *Park.* By the waterſide in Mr. *John Petty's* Mill yard at Radford.

Mentha aquatica ſeu ſiſymbrium hirſutius. *Syn.* 233. *I. B.* ſiſymbrium hirſutum. *Dood. Syn. II.* ſiſymbria Mentha. *Ger.* By the Pool ſide in *Nottingham Park* and in many other Places.

Mentha ſiſymbrium dicta hirſuta glomerulis et foliis minoribus et rotundioribus. *Syn. ibid.* with the foregoing.

Menthastrum ſpicatum folio longiore can

dicante *Syn.* 234. *I. B.* Mentha ſylveſtris folio longiore *C. B. Pin. Long leaved Horſe Mint.* In Mr. *Petty's* Mill yard with the *Mentha aquatica exigua.*

MENTHASTRUM folio rugoſo rotnndiore ſponcaneum flore ſpicato, odore gravi. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Menthaſtrum. *Ger. Em. Horſe Mint or round leaved wild Mint* I obſerved this in Plenty not far from the Bath near *Mansfield* in Company with Mr. *Bird.*

MENTHA ſpicis brevioribus et habitioribus foliis Menthæ fuſcæ ſapore fervido piperis. *Syn. ibid.* piperata acuta. *Pet. H. B. Peppermint.* On the Backſide of St. *Anne's Well* &c. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIV. and flower from the latter End of *July* to the middle of *September.*

All the Mints are ſomewhat Aſtringent and of warm ſubtil Parts, great Strengthners of the Stomach the fragrancy of the Smell betokens them Cephalics they effectually take off Nauſeouſneſs and Reachings to Vomit, they alſo are of Uſe in *Looſeneſſes.* The Simple Water given to little Children removes the Gripes in them, but theſe virtues may more particularly be expected from the *Spear* and *Pepper Mint.* The Colledge Diſpenſatory directs beſides the diſtilled Water, a Spirit and Syrup to be prepared which laſt is a compound, all three are in frequent Uſe,

Mentha Cattaria. vid. Nepetha.

MERCURIALIS perennis repens, Cynocrambe dicta. *Syn.* 138. Cynocrambe mas et fæmina. *Ger. Em. Dogs Mercury* Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. Flowers

Flowers in *March and April. Colwick Wood* is quite over ſpread with it.

The bad Effect this Herb produces if inwardly taken, may be gathered from an Obſervation of *Sir Hans Sloane* inſerted in the *Synopſis* of *Mr. Ray*, *p.* 139. In outward Applications it proves a good *Deterſive* or *Cleanſer*,

Mespi u s Apii folio ſylveſtris non ſpinoſa ſeu ſorbus Torminalis *Syn.* 453. *C. B. Pin.* ſorbus torminalis. *Ger. The common wild Service-Tree or Sorb.*

Mespilus Apii folio ſylveſtris ſpinoſa, ſive Oxyacantha. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* ſpina appendix vulgaris. *Park. The white Thorn or Hawthorn.* Both theſe belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. They are not uncommon in Hedges.

This laſt makes with its numerous Branches and very ſharp Thorns, very thick and ſecure Hedges, and as the Roots of it ſpread not much, it is far preferable to the Black Thorn.

Miliumſolis. vid. Lithoſpermon.

Millefolium vulgare *Syn.* 183. *Park.* terreſtre vulgare. *Common Yarrow, Millfoil, by ſome called Noſe bleed.* Cl. I. Gen. VIII. Flowers in *June, July,* and *Auguſt* common almoſt every where.

This Plant tho' at preſent not much regarded, deſerves more Notice than the preſent Practice takes of it. It is a very good *Vulnerary* both inwardly taken in *Infuſion Decoction* &c. and outwardly applyed in *Fomentations.* For it is a dryer and aſtringent and therefore proper to be uſed in all immoderate *Fluxes*, whether of the

the Bowels or other Parts, especially of the Menses, and in female Weaknesses,

Millefolium aquaticum. vid. Hottoniana.

Millefolium aquaticum minus. vid. Pentapterophyllon &c.

Mnium.

1 MNIUM perangustis et brevibus foliis. *Syn.* 78. *C. G.* 214. Muscus trichoides parvus, capitulo conglomerato seu botryoide. *Dood. Syn. II. App. Cluster Headed Goldilocks.* The cluster Heads appear in *March.* In *Nottingham* Park about the Rock Holes.

2 MNIUM majus ramulis longioribus bifurcatis. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus capillaris palustris, flagellis longioribus bifurcatis. *Merr. Pin.* trichoides major palustris citrini coloris. *Dood. Syn. II. App.* Found in *Basford Scottum.*

MOLLUGO vulgatior. *Syn.* 223. *Park.* rubia angulosa aspera. *I. B.* sylvestris lævis *C. B. Pin.* An Rubia sylvestris *Ger. Wild Madder or great bastard Madder.* In *Colwick Lane* and in many Hedges.

MOLLUGINIS vulgatioris varietas minor. *Syn. ibid. Park.* Gallium album *Ger. White Ladies Bedstraw.* Very common on *Nottingham Lings* and in many other Places.

MOLLUGO montana minor Gallio albo similis *Syn. ibid.* Gallium album minus. *C. B. Pin. Small*

Small mountain Baſtard Madder. They all belong to Cl. 1. Gen. XII. And flower from the latter End of *May* to *July*. This laſt I found in *Harlow Wood* ſomething above a Mile from *Mansfield* towards *Nottingham*.

Morſus Diaboli. vid. Scabioſa.

Morſus Gallinæ. vid. Alſine.

Morſus Gallinæ minor. vid. Veronica.

Morſus Ranæ. vid. Stratiotes foliis Aſari.

Moschatellina foliis fumariæ bulboſæ de quâ Cordus. *Syn.* 267. *I. B.* Ranunculus nemoroſus Moſchatella dictus. *Park.* Radix cava minima viridi flore. *Ger. Tuberous Moſchatell.* Cl. I. Gen. XVI. I found this little Plant in Flower at the Beginning of *April* growing plentifully in the Boggy part of *Basford Scottum* a Mile and half from *Nottingham*.

Myosotis ſcorpioides hirſuta *Syn.* 229. *Park.* Scorpioides arvenſis hirſuta. *Ger. Em. Mouſe ear Scorpion-graſs.* In *Nottingham* Park on the hilly barren Ground &c.

Myosotis ſcorpioides latifolia hirſuta. *Syn. ibid: Merr. Pin.* Grows plentifully in *Colwick Wood*. It bears beautiful and much larger Flowers then the reſt.

Myosotis ſcorpioides hirſuta minor. *Syn. ibid Merr. Pin.* ſcorpioides minor floſculis luteis. *Park*

Small

Small yellow flowered Scorpion-grass.

This I doubt is only a variety of the first, which grows ranker or smaller according to the Ground it is in. I have in one and the same Plant observed both blue and and pale Yellow Flowers.

Myosotis scorpioides palustris. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em.* Scorpioides repens. *Park. Water Scorpion-grass.* Common in most watry Places. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIII. Flower in *April* and continue almost throughout the Summer.

Myosuros *Syn.* 251. *I. B.* Holosteum Loniceri, Cauda muris vocatum. *Park.* Cauda muris. *Ger. Mouse Tail.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. This Flowers in *May*. but not very common about this Town, *Dr. Medley* found it on the Edge of a Field between *Radford and Woollaton* Park. Mrs. *Collin* observed it growing plentifully in their Garden at *Thoroughton*.

Myriophyllon aquaticum. vid. Pentapterophyllon.

Myrrhis. vid. Cicutaria.

Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus asperis. *Syn.* 220. *C. B. Pin.* Sylvestris Neapolitana atque etiam Anglicana. *Park. Small Hemlock Chervil with rough Seeds.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 6. Flowers in *May* and *June*, pretty common in Hedges and uncultivated Places.

N.

N

Napus ſylveſtris. *Syn.* 295. *I. B.* Bunias ſeu Napus ſylveſtris noſtras. *Park.* Bunias ſylveſtris Lobelii. *Ger. Wild Navew.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1 Flowers in *June* and *July*, very common on Bankſides, and among the Corn too plenrifully, the Country People here call them the *Yellows*.

Nasturtium petræum. *Syn.* 303. *Tab. Ic.* *Ger.* Burſa paſtoris minor. *Park.* Burſa Paſtoris minima. *Ger. The leſſer Shepherds-purſe or Rock-Creſſe.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 2. It Flowers in *March* and *April*, and longer in a backward Seaſon. I found this plentifully growing on that hilly part of *Nottingham* Park which lyes neareſt the Deer-leap. All over *Radford Lings* towards *Nottingham* more eſpecially in the Hollow without the Gate between *Larkdale* and the *Lings*.

Nasturtium ſupinum capſulis verrucoſis. *Syn.* 304. *Meth. Em.* Coronopus Ruellii. *Ger.* recta vel repens Ruellii. *Park.* Ambroſia campeſtris. *C. B. Pin. Swines Creſſe.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 2. Flowers in *May* and *June*. This is not common here, I found it once in Company with Dr. *Medley*, on the right Hand Bank of an Incloſure joining to Woollaton new Lodge coming from *Nottingham*.

There being other Plants of the *Antiſcorbutic* kind of a much greater Efficacy, this is not much taken Notice of by the preſent Practice, but makes a very pretty Pickle.

Naſturtium aquaticum. vid. Siſymbrium Cardamine.

Nasturtium ſylveſtre tenuiſſimè diviſum. *Syn.* 298. *C. B. Pin.* Eryſimum ſophia dictum. *Ger. Park. Flixweed.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *June* in many Places hereabout. I have met with it in plenty on the left Hand ſide of the Road leading from *Nottingham* to *Radford*, alſo in *Basford* &c.

Of this the Seeds are chiefly uſed which are very *Diuretic*.

Naſturtium pratenſe majus. vid. Cardamine.

Nenuphar. vid Nymphæa.

Nepeta major vulgaris *Syn.* 237. *Park.* Mentha Cattaria. *I. B.* felina ſeu cattaria. *Ger. Nep or Catmint.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *June*, on the left Hand Bank in the Lane facing *Reeves's* Glaſs-Houſe, and on many other Bankſides.

This Plant on Account of its ungrateful Smell is reckoned among the *Hyſterics*, and as ſuch is an Ingredient in the *Bryony Water*.

Nigellaſtrum. vid. Lychnis ſegetum.

Nucula terreſtris. vid. Bulbocaſtanum.

Nummularia. *Syn* 283. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* major lutea. *C. B. Pin. Money-wort or Herb Twopence.* Cl. I. Gen XVIII. Flowers in *May*. It loves low moiſtiſh Ground. I found it in Plenty in a marſhy Cloſe joining to *Nottingham* Park-Pales

Pales between the Pool and the Rock Holes, and likewise in a Ditch on the left Hand of the Horse Road leading from the Engine House to Wilford Boat, not far from the Gate.

NUMMULARIA minor flore purpurascente. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. Park. Ger. Em.* *Purple flowered Money-wort.* Flowers in *June* and *July*. This grows in Boggy Places. I found it in *Basford Scottum*, and in *White moore Close* near *Radford* Church. It belongs to the same Family with the foregoing, which is reckoned among the principal *Vulneraries* being both *Deterfive* and *Astringent* whence it is commended in Ulcerations of the *Lungs*, in *Fluxes* of every kind, and in the *Scurvy*.

Nux avellana. vid. Corylus.

Nux Juglans. *Syn.* 438. *I. B. Ger.* vulgaris *Park. The Wallnut Tree.* Cl. II. Gen I. 1. Blossoms in *March* and *April*. This Tree tho' not a native of England, has been very much cultivated in Parks and about Gentlemens Houses. There is a Walk of *Wallnut Trees* on *Clifton Hill* not far from the Hall.

The inner Bark dryed, Vomits very roughly, the Jules more moderately. As to the Spongy Substance in the Walnut Shell which seperates the Lobes of the Kernel, *Mr. Ray* affirms upon the Credit of *Mr. Aubrey* that it has relieved the Army in Ireland in a most violent *Bloody Flux*, which had foiled the Endeavours of all the Skilful Physicians. The Kernels being moderately taken, are grateful to the Taste and somewhat lenitive, but if eaten in too great Quantity, they are apt to cause

Shortneſs of Breath, dryed, they ſoon grow rancid and by their Acrimony excite Coughing, and ſhould by all means be avoided by Aſthmatic and groſs phlegmatic Perſons. The Green Wallnuts preſerved are leaſt hurtful, for they nouriſh and gently relax the Bowels, wherefore they deſerve a Place among the *Reſtoratives*. The green outſide Shell of the Nut, is uſed by Joiners and other Workmen in Wood, ſteeped in Urine, to give any ordinary Work the Colour of Walnut Tree Wood. Every body knows how uſeful the Wood of both Tree and Root is to *Joiners Gunſtock and Cabinet Makers*. The Oil of the Nut freſh drawn is to all Intents and Purpoſes as good as that of *Almonds*, but as that is always kept ready in the Shops, the Nut Oil is chiefly prepared for the uſe of *Painters*.

Nymphæa lutea. *Syn.* 368. *Ger.* major lutea vulgaris. *Park. Water Lilly with a yellow Flowers.*

Nymphæa alba. *Syn. ibid. I. B. Ger.* alba major vulgaris. *Park. The white Water Lilly.* Both belong to. Cl. I. Gen. XXV. Flower in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, in *Cheney-pool*. The Yellow in moſt watry Ditches about *Lenton*. The White only in the great *Cheney-pool* and in a Ditch between *Lenton and Beeſton*.. The Flowers, Leaves, Roots, and Seeds are very cooling and ſomewhat aſtringent, they are commended in *Fluxes* of all kinds eſpecially *Gonorrhæas*, they are ſaid to take off any too great ſtimulus to Venery, whence of Uſe to conſumptive Perſons whoſe Blood is too much charged with acrimonious and ſtimulating Salts, they enter into the Compoſition of a Maſs of Pills called, *Pilulæ Caſtitatis*. The Leaves and Flowers

are

are outwardly applyed to Hands and Feet to take off the feverish Heat of them, and also Restlessness.

Nymphæa alba minima. vid. Stratiotes foliis asari.

O

Ocymoides minus album, vid. Lychnis.

Ocymastrum verrucarium. vid. Circæa.

Ocymum sylvestre. vid. Acinos.

OENANTHE aquatica. *Syn.* 210. *C. B. Pin.* palustris seu aquatica. *Park.* Filipendula aquatica. *Ger. Em. Water Dropwort.* Cl. I. Gen. XII 4. Flowers in June, in *Beeston* Meadows, *Snenton* Meadows and other moist Places.

OPHIOGLOSSUM. *Syn.* 128. *I. B. Ger.* seu Lingua serpentina. *Park. Adders Tongue.* This is to be met with in *April,* it loves low and moist Places I observed it in Company with Mr. *Tutin* in *Gedling* Meadows three little Miles from *Nottingham.* In a Close near *Newthorp* Common, and about *Eastwood* six Miles from *Nottingham* in several Closes.

It is reckounted a very good *Vulnerary* whether inwardly taken or outwardly applyed, an Ointment made of it is not only cooling and detersive but healing, it is a fat Leaf and has a nitrous Taste.

O-

Ophrys. vid. Bifolium.

Orchis barbata fætida. *Syn.* 376. *I. B.* Tragorchis maximus et Tragorchis mas. *Ger.* Tragorchis maxima Tragorchis vulg. *Park. The Lizard flower or great Goatſtone.* This I found at the bottom of *Clifton Hill* in *April*, and in the beginning of *May.* alſo in *Colwick Wood.*

Orchis morio Mas foliis maculatis. *Syn. ibid C. B. Pin. Park.* Cynoſorchis morio mas. *The male Foolſtones ibid.*

Orchis morio fæmina *Syn.* 377. *Park.* Cynoſorchis morio fæmina. *Ger. Em. The Female Foolſtones.* In *Colwick Wood, and Nottingham Coppice.*

Orchis obſcurè purpurea odorata. *Inſt. R. H* Cynoſorchis militaris purpurea odorata. *Park. Purple ſweet ſmelling Orchis.* Flowers in *May* found by Mr. *Markland* in *Nottingham* Meadows.

Orchrs purpurea ſpica congeſta pyramidali. *Syn. ibid.* An Cynoſorchis militaris montana ſpica rubente conglomerata. *Park. Purple late flowering Orchis.* Flowers in *June.*

Orchis myodes galea et alis herbidis. *Syn.* 379. *I. B.* Muſcæ corpus referens minor vel galea et alis herbidis. *C. B. Pin.* myodes minor. *Park. The common fly Orchis.*

Orchis fuci flora galeâ et alis purpuraſcentibus

bus. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* ſphegodes ſeu Fucum referens. *Park. The common Humble Bee Orchis.* Theſe two were obſerved by Dr. *Medley* about *Aſply* Grounds in *June.*

Orchis palmata pratenſis latifolia longis calcaribus. *Syn.* 380. *C. B. Pin.* palmata major mas. ſive palma Chriſti mas. *Park.* Palma Chriſti mas. *Ger.* palmata non maculata. *I. B. The male handed Orchis.* Common in ſeveral Cloſes about *Scottum* &c.

Orchis palmata ſpecioſiore thyrſo folio maculato. *Syn.* 381. *I. B.* palmata fœmina ſeu palma Chriſti fœmina foliis maculatis. *Park.* palma Chriſti fœmina. *Ger. The female handed Orchis or female Satyrion Royal.* Common in all marſhy Places.

Orchis palmata rubella cum longis Calcaribus rubellis. *Syn. ibid. I. B* ſerapias minor nitente flore. *Ger. Em.* Orchis palmata minor flore rubro. *Park. Red handed Orchis with long Spurs.* I found this in *June* about *Aſply* in the ſecond Cloſe beyond the Cherry Orchard towards *Woollaton.* This *Orchis* has a very ſmall Flower of a purpliſh red Colour without any Spots, the Leaf is not ſpeckled, and has a very grateful Smell not unlike a Stockgilly Flower.

All the *Satyria* are accounted great ſtrenghners and provocatives to *Venery*, their rank Smell and Taſte diſcovers them to be charged with a ſtimulating Salt, however for the latter Purpoſe I would rather chooſe the *Elect : Diaſatyrion* than the bare Roots of theſe Plants becauſe the warm aromaticks joined to theſe muſt make

it

it a far more efficacious Medicine. By Reason of their Saline Parts they are fit to be applyed when bruised to inflammatory *Tumors* and *Ulcers*:, which last they cleanse and heal.

ORIGANUM vulgare spontaneum. *Syn.* 236. *I. B.* Anglicum. *Ger.* Majorana sylvestris. *Park. Wild Marjoram.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *June* and *July*. in vast plenty about *Colwick Hills*.

This hot spicy Plant makes a good Ingredient in any Composition of cephalick and nervous Medicines, but is rather more deservedly recommended in Baths for Distempers of the Head, and in Hysteric Disorders. The Oil is much in use among Farriers, and some use it to asswage the *Tooth-Ache*.

ORNITHOPODIUM radice nodosa. *Syn.* 326. *Park.* radice tuberculis nodosa. *C. B. Pin.* Ornithopodium minus. *Ger. Emac. Birds Foot.* Cl. I. Gen, XXIII. 2. Flowers in *April* and *May*, in *Nottingham* Park, on *Radford* Lings and in many other barren Places.

OROBANCHE major Garyophyllum olens. *Syn.* * 288. *C. B. Pin.* Rapum Genistæ *Ger. Park. Broom Rape.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. Flowers in *May*. I never met with it about this Town, but The Rev. Mr. *Wright* has observed it about *Mansfield* among the Gorse

OROBUS sylvaticus foliis oblongis glabris. *I. R. H.* Astragalus sylvaticus. *Ger Em.* Lathyrus sylvestris lignosior. *Park. Wood-pease or Heath-pease.* Flowers in *April* and part of *May*, in *Not-*

ting-

tingham Coppice and elſewhere. The Roots have a diſtant Liquorice Taſte inſtead of which Mr. *Ray* ſays the *North Scots* make uſe of them.

Oryza Germanica. vid. Hordeum.

Oſmunda regalis. vid. Filix ramoſa non dentata Florida.

Ostrya ulmo ſimilis fructu in umbilicis foliaceis. *Syn.* 451. *C. B. Pin.* Oſtrys ſive Oſtrya. *Park.* Betulus ſive carpinus. *Ger. The Hornbeam Hard-beam tree, the Horſe beech.* This is rather a Nurſery than common Tree and is only raiſed by Gentlemen about their Seats.

Oxalis. vid. Lapathum acetoſum.

Oxyacantha. vid. Meſpilus Apii folio ſylveſtris ſpinoſa.

Oxyacantha. vid. Berberis.

Oxys alba. *Syn.* * 281. *Ger.* Trifolium acetoſum vulgare. *Park* Acetoſella Lujula ſeu Alleluja. *Offic. Wood Sorrel.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. Flowers in *March* and *April*, in great Plenty in *Nottingham Coppice.* It is of the ſame Nature with the other Sorrels but of a more grateful Taſte, a Conſerve of this is kept in the Shops which is very cooling and refreſhing to the Mouth in any feveriſh Diſorder.

P

Palma Christi. vid. Orchis palmata &c.

Panax Coloni. vid. Sideritis &c.

Panicum. vid. Gramen paniceum.

PAPAVER laciniato folio capitulo breviore glabro annuum Rhœas dictum. *Syn.* 308. Papaver rhœas. *Ger.* erraticum rhœas sive sylvestre. *Park Red Poppy or Corn Rose.* Every where among the Corn.

PAPAVER laciniato folio capitulo hispido longiore. *Syn. ibid.* Argemone capitulo longiore. *C. B. Ger. Park. Long rough headed bastard Poppies.* Among the Corn and frequently on the Banks of Inclosures.

PAPAVER corniculatum luteum, Chelidonia dictum. *Syn.* 300. Chelidonium majus. *Ger.* majus vulgare. *Park. The greater Celandine.* This grows on the side of a Ditch in the Close on the right Hand of the last Pennyfoot Stile, going towards *Snenton* Church.

They belong to Cl. 1. Gen, XXII. and flower in *May* and *June.*

The *Poppies* are all of the Narcotic kind, cause Sleep and asswage Pain, especially in those who are not much accustomed to take any such Medicines, the Juice which runs out of the green Poppy-head when pierced is ga

ther

thered by the *Turks* and evaporated to a Consistence and that is the *Opium* which is brought to us, the *Turks* use it very much and upon them it has a quite contrary Effect, it exhilarates them and gives a stimulus to Copulation, a greater quantity makes them fierce and furious, and in short has all the effects that Wine has upon other People, in the room of which (the *Mahometan Law* forbidding them the use of it) they substitute this dryed Juice.

All our *Poppies* either cultivated in Gardens, or growing Wild, are of a milder Nature and best suited for our Constitutions, the Leaves of the Red dryed, are a very suitable Ingredient in pectoral Decoctions, and in the Shops a Syrup Conserve and distilled simple Water is kept. The white poppy Seed makes a good Ingredient in *Emulsions* in Inflammations of the *Kidneys*, and other nephritic Disorders,

The greater *Celandine* is *Deterſive* and *Diuretic*, its Juice is very sharp and mixed with blue Milk and put in the Eyes (it being too sharp of itself) will cleanse them of all Impurities and even take off all specks and films. This Juice mixed with Salt and well rubbed in, will take off Warts especially if they have been made to bleed a little, *Dr. Tancred Robinson* in the *Synopsis* says, it is famous for *Consumptions* but this being a general Term for the wasting of the Flesh, it must be only understood to do Service by its deterſive Quality and in that respect it is capable to cut tough slimy Collections which obstruct the *Viscera*, and by clearing the passages to make way for the regular Secretion of nutritious Juices. But as the Juice is very sharp and acrimonious I should be very cautious how I recommended the Use of it to such Persons whose cases gave a reasonable Suspicion of the Solids being impaired.

Papaver spumeum. vid. Lychnis.

Paralysis. vid Primula veris major.

PARIE-

PARIETARIA. *Syn.* 158. *Ger.* vulgar. *Park.* Officinar. Dioscorid. *C. B. Pin. Pellitory of the Wall.* Cl. I. Gen. V. 3. Flowers the latter end of *May* and *June*. This Plant grows in all the Crevesses of the Rock and Walls about *Nottingham* Castle and many other rocky Places.

It is charged with a nitrous Salt participating of some sulphurous Particles, is a good *Diuretary*, gently *Astringent* as well as *Cleansing* and *Deterstive*, it may be used with Success in pectoral *Decoctions*, it is a good Ingredient in all Liquid forms of Alteratives. The Powder of this Herb made up with equal Quantities of *Syrup de Meconio* and compound Syrup of *Piony* or Syrup of *Balsam of Tolu*, is very usefull in Consumptive Coughs. Outwardly it is fit to be used in *Fomentations* and *Glysters*.

PARNASSIA vulgaris palustris. *Syn.* 355. I. *R. H.* Gramen parnassi minus. *Ger.* Parnassi vulgaris. *Park.* *Grass of Parnassus.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2. This flowers in *August*, in a Close beyond Scottum, but is not very common here. I have observed it also in a Close of Mr. *Montague's*, called the Dam Close at *Papplewick*.

PARONYCHIA vulgaris. *Syn.* 292. *Ger.* vulgaris Alsine folio *Park.* *Common Whitlow-grass.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. This little Plant flowers from the latter End of *February* to the End of *March*, grows very plentifully all over *Nottingham-park*, and almost in all dry Sandy Places.

Paronychia rutaceo folio. vid. Saxifraga verna annua humilior.

Parthenium. vid. Matricaria.

PAS-

Pastinaca sylvestris latifolia. *Syn.* 296. *C. B. Pin.* latifolia sylvestris. *Park. Ger.* Elaphoboscum *I. B. Wild Parsnep.* here and there on Edges of Fields but not common.

Pastinaca latifolia sativa. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park. Common Garden Parsnep.* They belong to Cl. I. Gen. X I. 1. Differ no otherwise than by Cultivation and flower in *July.* Their use is chiefly for the Kitchen, they are pleasant tasted very nourishing and fatning but somewhat windy whence they are in some Measure provocatives to Venery.

Pastinaca tenuifolia. vid. Daucus vulgaris.

Pecten veneris. vid. Scandix.

Pedicularis seu Crista galli lutea. *Syn.* 284. *Park.* Crista galli. *Ger. Yellow rattle or Coxcomb.* in most Pastures.

Pedicularis pratensis rubra vulgaris. *Park.* pratensis purpurea. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Pedicularis. *Ger. Red Rattle.* This grows in most moist and marshy Places as in Scottum and several Inclosures thereabout.

Pedicularis palustris rubra elatior. *Syn. ibid.* Pedicularis. *Ger.* Pediculariæ campestris prior species *Trag. Great marsh Red rattle or Cowswort.* in a Close beyond Scottum, in a moist part of *Radford* Field and in *White moore Close* &c. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. flower in *June* and part of *July.*

Pen-

PENTAPHYLLOIDES paluſtre rubrum. *Syn.* 256. *I. R. H.* pentaphyllum rubrum paluſtre. *Ger.* Quinque folium paluſtre rubrum *C. B. Pin. Purple marſh Cinquefoil.* Cl. I, Gen. XV. Flowers in *May* delights in moiſt boggy Grounds. *viz.* In *Nottingham* Park on the boggy ſide of the Pool going towards the Rock holes, in Scottum, *Basford* Churchyard &c.

2 PENTAPHYLLOIDES Argentina dicta. *Syn. ibid.* Argentina. *Ger.* Potentilla. *Park. Wild Tanſey Silverweed.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. Flowers in *May* and *June.* On the Road ſides and Path ſides very common.

It is a powerful *Aſtringent* wherefore it is recommended in *Diſſenteries Looſeneſſes*, and all Caſes where *Aſtringents* are ſafe, it is a *Vulnerary*, as ſuch *Mr. Ray* ſays the Leaves put into the Shoes will ſtop all unnatural *Fluxes* of the *Bowels*, this wants further Confirmation; however it is certain that your Carriers wear the Leaves in their Shoes which keep them cool and prevent a too immoderate ſweating of the Feet which cauſes often a Soreneſs of them. The common People in a violent feveriſh Heat, apply the bruiſed Leaves of this Plant mixed with Salt and Vinegar to the Soles of the Feet, ſometimes not without Succeſs,

PENTAPHYLLUM vulgatiſſimum. *Syn.* 255. *Park.* Quinque folium majus. *Ger.* majus repens. *C. B. Pin. Common Cinquefoil or five leaved Graſs,* Cl. I. Gen. XV. Flowers in *May* till *July.*

This is a good *Aſtringent* and therefore fit to be uſed where ever ſuch Plants are required and as ſuch it is a *Vulnerary*,

4 PENTAPHYLLUM erectum foliis profundè ſectis

tis, ſubtus argenteis flore luteo. *Syn.* 255. *I. B.* rectum minus. *Park.* Quinquefolium tormentillæ facie. *Ger.* *Tormentil Cinquefoil.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. Flowers in *May* and *June*, I found this between *Snenton* Hill and the Stile leading to *Snenton* Hermitage, alſo on the ſandy Rock juſt beyond *Nottingham* Pinfold, on the left Hand Road leading down to *Radford.*

Pentapterophyllon aquaticum, floſculis ad foliorum nodos. *Syn.* 316. *Cat. Giſs.* Millefolium aquaticum minus. *Park.* Myriophyllon aquaticum minus. *Ger.* Cl. I. Gen. XXII. Flowers in *June* in the Trent below *Colwick* on the oppoſite ſide of the River.

Peplus. vid. Tithymalus.

Percepier Anglorum. *Syn.* 159. *Lob. Ger. Em.* Polygonum Selinoides. *Park.* Chærephyllo non nihil ſimilis. *C. B. Pin.* *Purſley-piert.* Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. Flowers from the latter End of *May* to the End of *June*. Very common not only among the Corn, but in moſt barren Places, as on *Radford Lings* towards *Nottingham* &c.

It has a great Character as a ſtrong Diuretic and Breaker of the *Stone*, but that will bear ſome Abatement.

Perforata. vid. Hypericum.

Periclymenum. vid. Caprifolium.

Persicaria vulgaris acris ſeu Hydropiper. *Syn.* 144. *I. B.* vulgaris acris ſeu minor. *Park.*

Hydro

Hydropiper. *Ger*, *Water--pepper*, *Lake--weed*, *Arſmart*. It delights in watry Places and low moiſt Grounds, it is very common near the *Leen* in the Meadows.

PERSICARIA anguſtiſolia ex ſingulis Geniculis florens. *Syn.* 145. *Mer. Pin.* Perſicaria anguſtifolia. *C. B. Pin. Narrow leaved Lakeweed.* I found this on a Dunghill in *Snenton* Field towards *Calton* Road, and nowhere elſe.

PERSICARIA maculoſa. *Syn.* ibid. *Ger.* mitis. *I. B.* vulgaris mitis ſeu maculoſa. *Park. Dead or ſpotted Arſmart.* Very common in moiſt Places.

PERSICARIA foliis ſalicis albæ vulgaris. *Syn. ibid. Buddl. Hort. Sicc.* very common in ſeveral Cloſes by the *Leen* ſide between the Caſtle Rock and the Ozier Holt towards *Lenton.*

PERSICARIA ſalicis ſolio perennis Potamogiton anguſtifolium dicta, *Syn. ibid.* Potamogiton anguſtifolium, *Ger.* Fontalis major longifolia. *Park. Perrennial Willow leaved Arſmart, commonly called narrow leaved Pond Weed.* In a watry Place on the left Hand going from the Engine Houſe towards *Wilford Boat.*

They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. and Flower in *June and July.*

Perſonata. vid. Lappa.

Pes anſerinus. vid. Blitum.

Pes Leonis. vid. Alchimilla.

PETA-

PETASITES. *Syn.* 179. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* *Butter Burr*, *Peſtilent-wort*. It commonly grows in moiſt Places and near River ſides, I have obſerved it in great plenty by the *Leen* ſide oppoſite to the Oſier holt in the Foot-way to *Lenton*, in *Basford* Church yard, on the Water ſide going from *Radford* towards *Woollaton* new Lodge. In the Yard of the *Mill* in the *Hole* and ſeveral other Places.

PETASITES major, floribus pediculis longis inſidentibus. *Syn. ibid.* This grows plentifully in the Yard of rhe Mill at *Lenton* in the Road to *Woollaton Hall*. The Stalk of the Flowers is ſometimes above two Feet long, the Flowers are leſs and paler than thoſe of the preceeding and not ſo thick placed together, but there is hardly any Difference in the Leaves. They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. VII. Their Flowers appear in *March* before the Leaves, and go off ſometimes before *April*.

Of the *Butter Burr*, the Root only is uſed in Phyſick, it is intenſely bitter, pungent and ſomewhat aromatick a good *Sudorific and Alexipharmic*, its Efficacy in malignant Fevers and of them the worſt the *Plague* itſelf, has been much tryed by the *Germans*, whence the Engliſh Name *Peſtilent-wort* is borrowed, being a Corruption of the German Name *Peſtilentz Wurtz* ſignifying *Plague Root*. It enters into various Diſpenſatory Compoſitions, and *Dr. Quincy* very juſtly takes Notice that the *Aqua Petaſitidis compoſita* deſerves a more frequent Uſe than it is moſt commonly put to. This Root is a good *Detergent* and of great Service in *Obſtructions* of any kind,

Peucedanum. *Syn.* 206. *Ger.* vulgare. *Park.* germanicum. *C. B. Pin. Hogs Fennel, Sulphurwort, Hare-strong.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 1. Flowers in *May* and *June.* In *Colwick Wood,* and on the Edges of Fields, and near Bank sides not uncommon.

It is accounted a very good *Vulnerary* it is *Detergent* and *Diuretic,* and therefore of Use in all sorts of *Obstructions,* some cry it up for an excellent *Pectoral,* outwardly applyed either in *Fomentations* or by way of *Poultice,* it is a good Cleanser of old *Ulcers,*

Peziza.

1 Fungi Peziz æ Plinii. *Syn.* 17. Fungus noxius 5. seu acetabulorum modo cavus radice carens. *C. B. Pin.* These I found in *September* in our Garden at Mr. *Richardson's* growing close by the Wall, I observed them also about St. *Anne's Well* House.

2 Peziza subfusca major. *Syn* 17. *Cat. Giss.* 194. This I observed first in *Colwick Hills,* and afterwards in plenty and very large about *Wheatley Forge.*

3 Peziza miniata major. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 194. Fungi Peziz æ species, oris non commissis saturo mali aurantii colore. . *R. Hist.* This Fungus grows sometimes single sometimes an whole Cluster of them appears together of various Size, it is of a deep orange Colour within, the out side shews a transparent whiteness occasioned by a most subtil Powder which is not to be perceived with the naked Eye until the Fungus

be moved from its Place, then part of this Powder ſuddenly flyes off and appears like a ſubtil Smoak.

4 PEZIZA miniata. minor. *Syn.* 18. *Cat. Giſs.* 195. Fungus minimus ſcutellatus coloris aurantii *Syn. II.* 27. Common on old Cow's Dung.

5 PEZIZA lenticularis parva miniata. *Syn. ibid.* Fungus fimoſus bracteolatus croceus *Petiv. Syn. II. App.* I found this on Rabbits Dung in *Colwick Wood.*

6 PEZIZA lutea parva marginibus piloſis. *Syn. ibid.* This is of a pale Yellow approaching to a Cream Colour as large again as the foregoing. I obſerved it in a boggy place near *Mansfield* called the black Hills in Company with the Rev. Mr. *Wright*, in *July.*

7 PEZIZA lutea parva marginibus lævibus. *Syn. ibid.* In *Colwick Wood* growing on the Bark of a piece of dead Wood, in *November.*

8 PEZIZA auriculam referens. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs.* 195 Fungus membranaceus auriculam referens. ſive Sambucinus. *C. B. Pin.* Sambucinus ſeu auricula Judæ. *Ger. Park. Jews Ears.* I found this in *April* on the Elders which fence the Cloſe on the left Hand of the Paſſage leading from *Pennyfoot Stile* towards *Snenton* Church. This Fungus is ſometimes uſed in *Decoctions* and *Infuſions* as a *Vulnerary* being very detergent. But its chief Efficacy appears in Sore Throats, and Inflammations and wellings of the *Tonſils*, if boiled either in Milk or

(which is better) in Water with one Third of Vinegar and used as a *Gargle*,

9 PEZIZA coriacea expansa. Fungus membranaceus expansus. *Syn. ibid. Dood. Syn. II. App.* I found this on the Bark of a felled Oak in *Colwick Wood.*

PHILLITIS. *Syn.* 116. *Ger.* seu lingua Cervina vulgaris. *Park. Harts Tongue.* This delights in shady rocky and moist Places I have observed none nearer *Nottingham* than about Gedling Church, and on the outside of the Garden Wall facing the Bowling-green of *Holm Pierpoint* Hall. About *Mansfield* twelve Miles from *Nottingham*, it grows in diverse places copiously as also two Miles beyond *Mansfield* in *Pleasly Park.* It is one of the *Capillaries.*

This is a *Vulnerary* being both deterfive and astringent, it is commended in Swelling and Obstruction of the *Liver* and *Spleen*, and on Account of its *Astringency* also in *Looseneſſes* and *spitting of Blood.*

Picea. vid. Abies.

PILOSELLA repens. *Syn.* 170. *Ger.* minor vulgaris repens. *Park.* major repens hirsuta. *C. B. Pin. Common creeping Mouse Ear.* Cl. I. Gen. VI. 1. Flowers in *June* and *July.* Common on all dry sandy and rocky places as in *Nottingham-park*, the *Sand Hills* &c.

It is an Astringent and Dryer whence useful in all sorts of *Fluxes* and as such it is a *Vulnerary* & may threfore be used as a proper Ingredient in vulnerary *Decoctions, Infusions*

fusions Ointments & Emplasters. The Juice is commended for curing small cutaneous Eruptions, it is looked upon as hurtfull to Sheep on Account of its drying and astringent Quality.

PIMPINELLA saxifraga. *Syn.* 213. *Ger. Emac.* Saxifraga hircina major. *Park.* saxifraga major. umbellâ candidâ. *C. B. Pin. Great Burnet Saxifrage.*

PIMPINELLA saxifraga minor foliis sanguisorbæ, saxifraga hircina minor foliis sanguisorbæ *Syn. ibid. I. B.* pimpinella saxifraga major nostras. *Park. The lesser round leaved Burnet Saxifrage.* Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XI. 5. Flower in *June* and hold till *August*, in dry sandy barren Places, as on *Nottingham* Lings, &c. The Roots are of a very pungent aromatick Taste *Alexipharmick* and cutters of tough Viscidities in the Blood, whence good in malignant *Fevers venereal Disorders* &c. In *Obstructions* they are of Use; but I can by no means allow them to be a safe Remedy for Consumptive people, tho' they may do for such who labour under shortness of Breath on account of obstructed Lungs.

Pimpinella sanguisorba. vid. Sanguisorba.

PINGUICULA Gesneri. *Syn.* 281. *I. B.* pinguicula seu sanicula Eboracensis. *Ger. Park. Butterwort or Yorkshire Sanicle.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. Flowers the latter End of *May* and holds to the End of *June.* In *Basford Scottum*, and *White moore Close*, it loves boggy Ground. It has its Name from the colour and greasy slipperiness of the

the Leaves, which witneſs it to be of an mucilaginous Nature and therefore a *Vulnerary* and fit for green Wounds as an Agglutinent.

The Country People apply the Leaves pounded to the Nipples of their Cows when they are chopped, and it will anſwer the ſame End in Women when the Seaſon permits to get them freſh. Mr. *Ray* relates from *Parkinſon* that the *Welch* make a Syrup of it which purges them.

PINUS ſylveſtris foliis brevibus glaucis conis parvis albentibus. *Syn.* 442 The Gardiners call this falſely the *Scotch Fir.* Cl. II. Gen. 1. 2. This Tree is mightily come in Faſhion of late among the Gentlemen who plant it about their Eſtates. My Lord *Middleton*, Sir *Robert Clifton*, Mr. *Thorney*, and diverſe other Gentlemen have made conſiderable Plantations of it.

PISUM ſylveſtre primum. *Park.* arvenſe flore candido fructu rotundo albo. *C. B. Pin.* minus. *Ger. Common White-peaſe.*

Piſum arvenſe flore roſeo fructu e cinereo nigricante. *Syn. ibid.* An Piſum minus fructu ſubnigro Matth. *Gray-peaſe.*

PISUM arvenſe fructu e luteo vireſcente. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Piſum minus è luteo vireſcens. *Lob.* Theſe are cultivated about *Nottingham*, called *Pig-peaſe.* They belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII.

PLANTAGO latifolia vulgaris. *Syn.* 314. *Park.* latifolia;

latifolia. *Ger. Great-plantain or Way bread.* Every where by the Roadside.

PLANTAGO major incana. *Syn. ibid. Park.* incana. *Ger.* major hirsuta, media â nonnullis cognominata. *I. B. Hoary-plantain or Lambs-tongue.* Grows almost every where.

PLANTAGO quinquenervia. *Syn. ibid Ger.* quinquenervia major. *Park.* major angustifolia. *C. B. Pin. Ribwort or Ribwort-plantain.* In all Fields and Pastures.

PLANTAGO foliis laciniatis Coronopus dicta. *Syn.* 315. Coronopus vulgaris sive Cornu cervinum. *Park.* cornu cervinum. *Buckshorn-plantain Mr. Ray* observes that this kind is called by the People Star of the Earth, and used with success against the Bite of a Mad Dog. It grows plentifully on both sides of the path Way leading from *Nottingham* through the park to *Lenton* near that Stile which separates the Park from *Lenton Field.*

All the *Plantains* belong to Cl. I. Gen XXII. They flower in *June* and *July.* They are all *Vulneraries Astringent* and very *Deterstive* and *Cooling*, being largely charged with a nitrous Salt, especially the *Way-bread* and *Ribwort* and therefore very beneficial in obstructions of the Lungs, and likewise in immoderate *Fluxes* of any kind, The Juice of the *Ribwort* is an excellent *Diuretic* and promotes a plentiful Discharge of Urine without occasioning any troublesome Heat.

PLANTAGO aquatica latifolia. *Syn. 257. C. B. Pin.* aquatica major. *Ger. Em. Park. Great Water*

ter-plantain. Cl. I. Geh. XV. Flowers in *June* and *July*, in the Pool in *Nottingham-park*, and in several watry Ditches about this Town.

PLANTAGO aquatica minor. *Syn. ibid. Park.* Aquatica humilis. *Ger. Em.* aquatica anguſtifolia *C. B. Pin. The leſſer Water-Plantain.* Flowers in *July* by the *Trent* ſide a little on this ſide *Cliſton Hill* coming from *Nottingham.*

Podagraria. vid. Angelica ſylveſtris.

POLYGALA. *Syn.* 287. *Ger.* minor. *Park.* vulgaris. *C. B. Pin. Milkwort.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII 2. This Plant Flowers in *May* and *June*, I firſt found it on the riſing Ground on the South ſide of the great pond in *Woollaton-park*, but ſince every where about the Hollows of *Nottingham* and *Radford Lings*, nay even in the Boggy Ground of *Scottum.*

An *Infuſion* of one handfull of this Herb in white Wine will purge moderately, *Geſner.*

POLYGONATUM. *Syn.* 263. *Ger. Em.* vulgare. *Park.* latifolium. *C. B Pin.* poligonatum vulgo ſigillum Salomonis *I. B. Salomons Seal.* Cl. I. Gen. XVI This Plant is only met with in Gardens, it flowers in *May.*

It is a *Vulnerary* and *aſtringent*, much commended as conducive to the readier knitting of fractured Bones, and indeed any part of this Plant, for Inſtance, the Root infuſed or boiled in red Wine is of Uſe in inward Bruiſes, if not Fractures of Bones. The Berries will work upwards & downwards. But what is moſt to be depended upon is the outward Application of the freſh gathered Root, which if pounded

bruiſed and applyed to any bruiſed part will in a very ſhort Time diſſipate the extravaſated Blood and bring the Skin to its wonted Colour.

Polygonum mas vulgare. *Syn.* 146. *Ger.* mas vulgare majus. *Park.* latifolium. *C. B. Pin.* *Common Knot-graſs.* Cl. I. Gen. V. 1. Flowers from the latter End of *May* to the End of *June*, and ſometimes longer, is very common in hedge Bottoms, on Dunghills, and by the path and Road ſides.

It is aſtringent and drying, and a *Decoction* of this Herb is efficacious in all ſorts of *Fluxes* whether of Blood or other, and where ever any drying Medicines are of Uſe, this may be applyed outwardly.

Polygonum germanicum. vid. Knawel.

Polypodium. *Syn.* 117. *Ger.* vulgare. *C. B. Pin.* *Park.* *Polypody.* Gen. IV. 2. It produces its Seeds in *June*. Grows in great plenty about the Rock Holes in *Nottingham-park*, about the Sand Hills without *Chapple Bar*, and in many other dry and barren Places. That of the Oak which is juſtly reckoned the beſt as it partakes of the Quality of that Tree whence it receives its Juice; I have obſerved it in ſeveral parts of *Thorney Wood*, within two or three Miles of *Nottingham*.

The Root of this Plant is chiefly in Uſe and is beſt when freſh gathered, and at the Time when the young Plant juſt begins to appear. It is deterſive and ſomewhat aſtringent. Laxative whilſt Green, which Quality it looſes in drying. It makes a good Ingredient in many Compoſitions both *Vulnerary*, and ſuch as are deſigned

to cleanſe and open the Liver and other noble parts of the Body.

Polytrichum.

POLYTRICHUM vulgare majus capſula quadrangulari. *Syn.* 90. *Cat. Giſs.* 221. Aureum majus. *C. B. Pin.* Muſcus capillaris, ſive Adiantum aureum majus. *Ger. Great golden Maiden-hair or Goldilocks.* I never found this any where near this Town, but in the Hollow place without the Gate opening upon *Radford Lings*, coming from *Lark-dale*, and not in any large Quantity. But near *Mansfield* I have obſerved it more plentifully, not far from *Cordwell Brook*, juſt above Mr *Birch's* Fiſh-ponds, in Company with Mr. *Bird Apothecary* and a Lover of *Botany*, who told me that it grows in diverſe places in ſomuch that the People make a ſort of Beſoms of it which they call Silk Brooms.

This is commended in the ſame Caſes with the *Polypody*, as alſo for the *King's Evil* as it attenuates groſs and viſcid Humours. A *Decoction* of it, is likewiſe judged very efficacious in preuenting the falling off of the Hair, if the Head be waſhed with it.

2 POLYTRICHUM montanum et minus capſulâ quadrangulari. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giſs. ibid.* aureum medium. *C. B. in.* Muſcus capillaris ſive adiantum aureum minus. *Ger The leſſer golden Maiden-hair.* This as well as the foregoing brings its Heads to perfection about *June.* It grows copiouſly in *Nottingham-park*, and every where in rocky and barren Places.

3 POLYTRICHUM minus capsulis subrotundis calyptra quasi lacera coronatis. *Syn.* 91. *Cat. Giss. ibid.* Adiantum aureum pileolo villoso minimum. *Syn. II.* It brings forth its Heads in *March.* I found it about the Rock Holes in *Nottingham-park*, and in the Hollow beyond *Larkdale* with the Goldilocks.

4 POLYTRICHUM capsulis subrotundis pediculis brevissimis insidentibus, calyptrâ striata arboreum ramosum majus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 222. This gets Heads in *Winter* and grows on the Bark of Trees in all Woody places about this Town. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. III. 8.

POPULAGO. *Syn.* 272. *Taber. Ic.* 750. Caltha palustris. *I. B.* palustris vulgaris simplex. *Park.* palustris major. *Ger. Marsh Marygolds.* Cl. I. Gen. XVII. Grows plentifully in all Marshy places.

POPULUS nigra. *Syn.* 446. *Ger. C. B. Pin. Park. The Black-Poplar.* About the Engine House and about *Lenton* and *Radford*, in moist Places.

POPULUS alba. *Syn ibid. Ger. Park. The White-Poplar, or Abele Tree.* By the *Trent side* a little on this side *Clifton* towards *Nottingham*, in Mr. *Petty's* Mill yard at *Radford* &c.

POPULUS Lybica. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park.* tremula. *C. B. Pin The Asp, or trembling Poplar.* This is not very common about *Nottingham.* I have observed some in *Woollaton-park.* They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. I. 4. and flower in *March.*

There can be but very little deservedly said about the physical Uses of the *Poplar*, except that a very good Ointment in the College Dispensatory, borrows its Name from this Tree which without the Poplar Buds in it, would be a more cooling and much better Ointment The Buds of the *Black Poplar* are in Esteem with the Females, for colouring their Hair and promoting its Growth.

PORTULA. *Syn.* 368, *Cat. Giss.* Alsine rotundifolia seu portulaca aquatica. *Ger. Em.* aquatica minor folio oblongo, seu portulaca aquatica. *Park.* *Purslane.* Cl. I. Gen. XXV. Flowers in *June.* In divers Watry places.

Potamogiton angustifolium. vid. Persicaria.

POTAMOGITON rotundifolium. *Syn.* 148. *C. B. Pin.* latifolium. *Ger.* Fontalis major latifolia vulgaris. *Park. Broad leaved Pond Weed.*

POTAMOGITON aquis immersum, folio pellucido, lato oblongo acuto. *Syn. ibid.* Potamogiton foliis angustis splendentibus. *C. B. Pin.* longis acutis foliis. *Ger. Em. Long leaved great Pond Weed with pellucid Leaves.*

POTAMOGITON perfoliatum. *Syn.* 149. *Ray H.* Potamogiton foliis latis splendentibus. *C. B. Pin.* potamogiton tertium Dodonæi. *Ger. Perfoliate-Pondweed.*

POTAMOGITON seu Fontalis crispa. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* potamogiton foliis crispis seu Lactuca ranarum. *C. B. Pin.* Tribulus aquaticus minor Quer-

Quercus floribus. *Ger. Em. The greater water Caltrops.*

They all belong to Cl, I. Gen. V. 2. And Flower about *June*. The first grows in almost every watry Ditch. The second I have observed in the Trent. The third in a Ditch leading from the Stone Cutter's at the Trent Bridge towards *Lenton* Pasture. And the last in a Ditch behind *Nottingham* Spaw overagainst the Engine House.

Potentilla. vid. Pentaphylloides &c.

PRIMULA veris major. *Syn.* 284. *Park.* veris minor. *Ger.* verbasculum sylvaticum majus singulari flore. *C. B. Pin. Common Primrose.*

PRIMULA veris major. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* veris odorata flore luteo simplici. *I. B.* paralysis vulgaris pratensis flore flavo simplici odorato. *Park. Common Pagils or Cowslips.* Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. They flower in *March* and *April* most plentifully hereabout. The first in all Woods and shady places, the latter in all sorts of Ground especially in Fields and Meadows.

The Flowers of the *Cowslips* are much of the same Nature with those of the red Poppy but considerably milder there is a Syrup and Conserve of them kept in the Shops neither of which is able to do great Feats except for the Use of Children, which are too often abused by their Nurses, who to quiet them give them Diacodium and too frequently more than is safe. This Syrup they may use with less Hazard. Grown Persons do better to make use of the Wine of which if sufficiently impregnated with the Vertue of the Flowers, one half Pint heated will create a gentle breathing Sweat and procure an easy Nights

Nights Reſt whereby a night Cold may often be carried off at once.

PRUNELLA. *Syn.* 238. *Ger.* vulgaris· *Park·* prunella major ſolio non Diſſecto. *C. B. Pin. Common Selfheal.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. grows almoſt in all Paſtures. Flowers in *May*, *June*, and *July*.

Itis a *Vnlnerary* & poſſeſſes much the ſame Qualities with *Bugle*. It is on Account of its Roughneſs commended in the *Quincey and Inflammations* of the *Mouth* and *Throat* &c.

PRUNUS ſylveſtris. *Syn.* 462. *Ger. Park. C. B. Pin.* Acacia Germanica vulgo. *The Black thorn or Sloe tree.* Cl. II. Gen. II 2. Bloſſoms in *February and March*. Very common every where in Hedges and many of the Quickſets hereabouts are made of it. Notwithſtanding what Mr. *Ray* obſerves of its being inconvenient on Acconnt of its ſpreading under Ground.

The Juice of the *Sloe* is very *Aſtringent* and may therefore made into a Syrup be uſed in ſuch Caſes, where this ſort of Remedies take Place.

PRUNUS ſylveſtris major. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* prunus ſylveſtris fructu majore nigro. *Syn. II. The black Bullace Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. I. 2. Flowers with the foregoing at the farther End of *Colwick Lane*.

Pſeudomelanthium. vid. Lychnis.

PTARMICA. *Syn.* 183. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* Dracunculus ſerrato folio pratenſis. *C. B. Pin.*

Cl.

Cl. I. Gen. VIII. *Sneezewort. Baſtard-pellitory.* by ſome called *Gooſe Tongue.* Flowers from the latter End of *May* to *Auguſt.* Along the Hedge near the Waterſide in a Cloſe between *Snenton Meadows* and *Colwick Ware.* Pretty common about *Mansfield.*

PULEGIUM. *Syn.* 235. *I. B.* vulgare *Park.* regium. *Ger. Penny royal or pudding Graſs.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *July and Auguſt.* In one of Mr. *Worthington's* Cloſes in *Gunthorp* Lordſhip, five Miles from *Nottingham,* alſo at *Wellow green* fifteen Miles from this Town.

This Plant is a compound of very warm, ſubtil and penetrating Parts, it is much of the Nature of the *Mints,* but more powerful, and in many Caſes far preferable to them. It is opening, diſcuſſive, and carminative whence it is of Uſe in windy Cholicks, but its chief Excellency lyes in cleanſing the Womb and parts of Generation from all Impurities, and opening all Obſtructions. It promotes the *Menſes* and *Lochia.* and as it opens theſe Paſſages, ſo it prevents by ſtrengthning the Parts the Continuance of the *Fluor albus* which often happens to thoſe who have not the Benefit of the others. It promotes Delivery, it does extremely well in Compoſitions, the *Jaundice* and in *Pleuriſies.* It may be given as a Pectoral with ſucceſs to Perſons of a phlegmatic Habit of Body whoſe Air Veſſels are clogged with a viſcous Matter. As it yields a conſiderable Quantity of Oyl in Diſtillation, ſo is its Water conſiderably ſtrong and not very unpleaſant. But a *Decoction* tho' leſs pleaſant will anſwer the End much better in all the foregoing Caſes. In an Aſthmatick Diſorder it muſt be ſweetned with Honey. *Mr. Boyle* recommends one Spoonful of its Juice ſweetned with Sugar Candy as a cure for the Hooping Cough, which ſeems to be very reaſonable.

Q

Quercus latifolia. *Syn.* 440. *Park.* vulgaris. *Ger.* cum longis pediculis. *I. B. The common Oak Tree.* In ſeveral Woods and Parks, In Lord *Middleton's* old Park. Mr. *Muſters* his Park &c.

Quercus latifolia mas, quæ brevi pediculo eſt. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* vulgaris brevibus pediculis. *I. B. Oak with Acorns on ſhort Foot-ſtalks.* They both belong to. Cl. II. Gen. I. 1 They bloſſom in *March.* I need not here mention what excellent uſe its Wood is of both for Sea and Land. The Bark, Fruit, and Leaves are all very aſtringent and uſefull in ſtopping *Fluxes* of all ſorts, and Perſons who live as I have mentioned on the Produce of our own Soil may expect in Agues the ſame Effect from this, that others often in vain expect from the *peruvian Bark.* However the Tanners are the beſt Cuſtomers for it. The *Black Dyers* alſo ſometimes uſe it. The Bark is uſed in *Baths* for People that are cut for the *Stone.* The diſtilled Water from the Buds which is reckoned by ſome a good Aſtringent, is worth nothing, for Aſtringency lies in the fixed Salts, and the earthy Parts of the Plant, which cannot riſe in Diſtillation.

Quinque folium. vid. Pentaphyllum.

R

Radicula ſylveſtr. ſeu paluſtr. vid. Raphanus.

Ranunculus pratenſis repens. *Syn.* 247. *Park.* pratenſis repens hirſutus. *C. B, Pin.* pratenſis etiamque hortenſis. *Ger. Common creeping Crowfoot or Butter-cups.*

Ranunculus bulboſus. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park* pratenſis radice verticilli modo rotunda. *C. B. Pin. Round rooted or bulbous Crowfoot.*

Ranunculus rectus foliis pallidioribus hirſutus. *Syn. ibid. I. B. Upright pale-leaved Crowfoot.* Theſe three flower in *April* and *May* every where in Meadows and Paſtures.

Ranunculus pratenſis erectus acris *Syn.* 248 *C. B. Pin.* pratens. erect. acris vulgaris. *Park.* ſurrectis cauliculis. *Ger. Upright Meadow Crowfoot.* With the former.

Ranunculus nemoroſus dulcis ſecundus. *Tragi. Syn. ibid. Park.* auricomus. *Ger.* rotundifolius vernus ſylvaticus. *I. B. Sweet Wood-crowfoot or Goldilocks.* This flowers in *March* and goes off very ſoon. In *Colwick Wood, Woodlane* and *Nottingham Coppice.*

Ranunculus Arvorum. *Syn. ibid. Park. Ger.* arvenſis echinatus. *I. B. C. B. Pin. Corn Crowfoot.* Common among the Corn. Flowers in *May.*

Ranunculus paluſtris. *Syn.* 249. *Ger.* paluſtris rotundifolius. *Ger. Em.* paluſtris ſardonius lævis. *Park.* Apii folio. *C. B Pin. Round leaved Water-Crow-foot.* Flowers in *May* and *June* on the ſide of the Pool in *Nottingham-park*, and in moſt moiſt and watry Places nay ſometimes in the very Water.

Ranunculus aquatilis hederaceus albusque *Syn.* 249. *Ivy leaved Water-Crow-foot.* Flowers early in the Spring plentifully in *Basford Scottum*, &c.

Ranunculus aquatilis. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em.* aquaticus Hepaticæ facie. *Park.* rotundo et capillaceo folio. *C. B. Pin. Water-Crow-foot with various Leaves.* Flowers in *May*, in ſeveral Ditches about this Town.

Ranunculus aquaticus omnino tenuifolius. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Millefolium aquaticum ranunculi flore et capitulo. *Park. Fine leaved Water-Crowfoot or Water Milfoil.*

Ranunculus aquaticus albus circinatis tenuiſſimè diviſis foliis floribus ex alis longis pediculis innixis. *Syn. ibid. D. Pluk. Alm.* Millefolium aquaticum cornutum. *C. B. Pin.* Flowers in *May* in ſeveral ſtanding Waters about *Mapperley Brick-kilns, and elſe where.*

Ranunculo ſeu Polyanthemo aquatili albo affine. Millefolium maratryphyllon fluitans. *Syn.* 250. *I. B.* Millefol. maratriphyllum ranunculi flore. *Park.* Millefol. aquaticum foliis fœniculi ranun-

ranunculi flore et capitulo. *C. B. Pin. Fennel leaved Water-Crowfoot.* In *May*, very plentifully in the Trent in the Way from *Wilford to Clifton*

RANUNCULUS flammeus minor. *Syn ibid. Ger.* paluſtris flammeus minor ſive anguſtifolius. *Park.* longifolius, aliis flammula. *I. B. The leſſer Spearwort.* I found this in a watry Hedge bottom near the Roadſide cloſe by *Mansfield*, in Company with Mr. *Bird.*

RANUNCULUS flammeus major. *Syn.* 450. *Ger.* paluſtris flammeus major. *Park.* longifolius paluſtris major. *C. B. Pin. Great Spearwort.* Flowers in *June* in moiſt boggy Places. in *Basford* Scottum, and on a Moore between *Bridgeford* and *Gamſton* copiouſly. They all belong to G I. Gen. XV.

The *Crowfeet* in geneal (very few excepted) are of a cauſtick Nature, not only the Roots but every part of them, whence they are fit to deſtroy Warts, and if applyed to the Skin will excoriate and cauſe a Cruſt to Cover the Place, which Artifice is made uſe off by Beggars to deceive and draw Compaſſion.

RAPHANUS aquaticus alter. *Syn.* 301. *Park.* Radicula ſylveſtris ſeu paluſtris. *I. B.* rapiſtrum aquaticum. *Ger. Water-radiſh.*

RAPHANUS aquaticus foliis in profundas lacinias diviſis. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* aquaticus. *Ger* aquaticus Bauhino. *Park. Water-radiſh with jagged Leaves.* Both grow in and near running Waters.

I have found them by the Side of the back Water of the *Leen* going from Mr. *Wildboar's* Dye houſe towards the Meadows.

RAPHANUS ruſticanus. *Syn*, *ibid. Ger. Park. C. B. Pin.* ſylveſtris ſeu Armoracia multis. *I. B. Horſe-radiſh.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen, XXI. 2. And flower in *June*. This grows only in Gardens.

The Root is of very ſubtil pungent Parts and very fit to cut and attenuate a viſcous ſizy Blood, it is a good *Diuretic* and an *Antiſcorbutick*. Raw ſcraped and eaten with Vinegar it creates an Appetite. This Root the *Germans* boil when firſt grated with the Addition of ſome Crumbs of Bread, and whole Pepper, and butter them well. Thus managed they eat them with boiled Beef, the Taſte of this Sauce is grateful and helps Digeſtion extremely. A compound Water of the *College Diſpenſatory* bears its Name, and is as well calculated for the Deſign as poſſible, if the Apothecaries would but ſtick to the Preſcription, and draw it from Wine inſtead of Spirits which they commonly uſe.

RAPHANUS. *Syn.* 296. *I. B.* Sativus. *Ger.* vulgar. *Park. Radiſh.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *June* this is commonly cultivated in Gardens and ſerves rather for Food then Phyſick.

It is ſomewhat of the ſame Nature with the foregoing but much milder. The young Tops are uſed for Spring Sallets, the next by way of Greens, and the Roots are eaten with Bread and Butter.

RAPISTRUM arvorum. *Syn.* 295. *Ger. Park.*

flore

flore luteo. *I. B. Charlock or wild Muſtard.* Cl. I. Gen. XX. 1. Grows common among Corn And flowers in *May* and *June.*

RAPA ſativa rotunda. *Syn.* 294. *C. B. Pin.* Rapum majus. *Ger. Em. Round Turnep.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *June.* This is well known as a Root for Food, it is now grown a a very cuſtomary thing to cultivate them for the Improvement of poor Land. The Juice of Turneps with Sugar Candy made into a Syrup is a good Pectoral it is alſo an Antiſcorbutick as it helps to dilute the Salts with which the Blood in ſuch Conſtitutions is too much charged.

RAPUNCULUS ſcabioſæ capitulo cæruleo. *Syn.* 278. *C. B. Pin. Park.* ſcabioſa minima hirſuta. *Ger. Hairy Sheeps ſcabious or rather Rampions with Scabious Heads.* Flowers in *May*, *June*, and *July.* In Abundance in *Radford Hollows*, and many other barren and ſandy Places.

RAPUNCULUS eſculentus. *Syn.* 277. *C. B. Pin.* eſculentus vulgaris. *Park.* vulgaris campanulatus. *I. B.* rapuntium parvum. *Ger. Rampions.* Flowers at the ſame Time and Places with the former and both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1.

Regina prati. vid. Ulmaria.

Reſta bovis. vid. Anonis.

RHAMNUS catharticus. *Syn.* 466. *I. B.* Solutivus. *Ger. Em.* ſolutivus ſeu ſpina infectoria vul-

vulgaris. *Park. Buckthorn or common purging Thorn* Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. Flowers in *May*. It grows about *Basford* and *Bulwell*, there are also several Trees on the left Hand of Holm lane.

The Syrup made of the Berries is a smart Purge especially of watry Humours whence it is used in *Dropsies*, the Poor People are too apt to give it to their young Children as a common Purge but it is too violent to be safe. The Colour called Sap green is made thus: *To a Peck and an half of these Berries put one Pint of Water and an Ounce and half of Allum, let it ferment eight Days then put it up into a Bladder,*

Ribes vulgaris fructu rubro. *Syn.* 456. *Ger.* fructu rubro. *Park.* Grossularia sylvestris rubra. *C. B. Pin. Red Currant.* These are common enough in all Gardens, though I cannot say I have as yet observed them Wild. The Fruit which ripens in *June*, is agreeably acid, a Syrup or Jelly made of the Juice is very beneficial in allaying Thirst taking off the Heat of the Mouth in Fevers and condensing a too much rarefied Blood, for cholerick Persons it is a better Stomachic than any Bitter. see *Stomachics.*

Ribes nigrum vulgo dictum folio olente. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Fructu nigro. *Park. Ger. Em. Black Currants, Squinancy Berries.* They both belong Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. *Quincy* takes Notice that the Leaves at their first coming out are used to flavour English Spirits to counterfeit French Brandy. Near the *Leen* side in some few Closes at *Radford* and *Basford*, in Mr. *John Petty's* Mill-yard at *Radford*. &c.

Rosa

Rosa sylvestris inodora seu canina. *Syn.* 454. *Park.* canina odora. *Ger.* sylvestris vulgaris flore odorato incarnato. *C. B. Pin.* Cynosbatos et Cynorrhodon officinarum. *The common wild Briar or Dog-rose, the Hep Tree,* Common in Hedges.

Rosa sylvestris odora. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* sylv. foliis odoratis. *C. B. Pin.* sylvest. odora seu Eglanteria flore simplici. *Park. The sweet Briar or Eglantine.* in Colwick Hills.

Rosa pumila spinosissimis foliis Pimpinellæ glabris flore albo. *Syn.* 455, *I. B.* Rosa pimpinella seu pomifera minor. *Park.* Rosa pimpinellæ folio. *Ger. The Pimpernel-Rose but rather Burnet-Rose.* very plentifully about the Sand Hills.

Rosa hortensis rubra. *The red Garden Rose.* This is well known to all, and deserves all the Praise which is given it in Physick, the Conserve of the red Buds before the Flower quite opens which are the more restringent, is of excellent Use in Consumptive Cases especially in Spitting of *Blood,* The distilled Water which ought to be made of the full blown is very cooling and of good Use in recent Inflammations of the *Eyes* if in it there be dissolved a small Quantity of *Rock Saltpeter,* some apply the Conserve for that purpose. A strong Tincture drawn from the red Roses dryed, makes a pleasant *Julep* and helps the *Bark* in its Operations.

Rosa Damascena. *The Damask Rose.* These

on

on account of their Fragrancy belong to the *Cephalicks*, but the next valuable Virtue they poſſeſs conſiſts in their cathartick Quality. After the Water which is a good Cordial is drawn off in a hot Still, the remaining Liquor ſtrained will make a very good purging Syrup from two Drams to two Ounces. An Infuſion made of half a Dram to two Drams of the dryed Leaves anſwers the ſame Purpoſe.

The *Hep Roſe* has a more aſtringent Quality than the Garden *Roſe*, and is therefore very much commended in all Caſes where *Aſtringents* are ſafe, and may become a very good Ingredient in Compoſitions for the Whites, and too great a Diſcharge of the *Menſes*. The *Heps* are grateful to the Taſte and a conſiderable *Reſtorative* fitly given to conſumptive Perſons, the Conſerve is proper in all Diſtempers of the *Breaſt*, as in *Coughs* and *Tickling Rheums* e. g,

Take Conſerve of Heps one Ounce and half, of Roſes, the ſame Quantity, of Powder of Liquorice one Ounce, of the Flowers of Brimſtone half an Ounce, Oil of Aniſ-ſeeds twelve Drops, Spirit of Sulphur twenty Drops, and with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of white Poppies make it into an Electuary.

All the *Roſes* belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. They flower in *May* and *June*.

Ros ſolis folio rotundo. *Syn.* 356. *C. B. Pin.* major. *Ger. Park.* *Roſa Solis or Sundew with round Leaves.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2. Flowers in *June* in a moiſt Place near a Brook a little on this ſide *Oxton*, alſo by *Cordwell Brook* juſt above Mr. *Birch his Fiſh ponds* near *Mansfield* in Plenty.

ty. It is very hot, drying and cauſtic, wherefore called by the Country People *Red-rot*, becauſe it hurts the Sheep. The French and Itlians make a kind of Liquor with Spirits and Spices of it, which they call by the Name of this Herb, and look upon it to be a great Cordial. Quincy gives it a place among the Cardiacs and Cephalicks.

Rubeola vid. Aſperula. *Syn.* 467.

Rubus major fructu nigro *I. B.* Rubus vulgaris major. *Park.* The common Bramble or Blackberry-Buſh almoſt in every Hedge.

Rubus minor fructu cœruleo. *Syn. ibid I. B.* repens fructu cœſio. *C. B. Pin.* major, Chamœrubus ſive Humirubus. *Dewberry Buſh or ſmall Bramble.* Between Clifton Hall and Barton the lower way many, and in the Holts at Colwick and above Trent Bridges

Rubus Idæus Spinoſus fructu rubro. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Idæus Spinoſus. *C. B. Pin.* Idæus Ger. *Park. The* Raſpberry Buſh, *Framboiſe or Hindberry.* In a Hedge betwixt *Brockſtow* and *Nuttal.* They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. Flower from the latter end of *May*, to the beginning of *July. The agreable Flavour and pleaſant* ſubacid Taſte recommends the *Raſpberry* as a cooler, and a *Syrup*, a *Jelly*, and *Wine* is made of it.

The *common Bramble* has a Sweet but flat Taſte, and is ſomewhat aſtringent, is recommended in Sore Throats. where the *Mulberry* deſerves the Preference. The *Dewberry* has an agreable Tartneſs, and exceeds the *Blackberry*, both for Pleaſure and Uſe.

Ruscus *Syn.* 262. *I. B. Par.* Ruſcus ſive Bruſcus *Ger. Knee-Holly*, or *Butchers Broom.* This I found in a Hedge on the left hand going from the backſide towards the right hand Road to *Radford*, but not in a very thriving Way. Nor dare I affirm it to be of the Natural Growth of that Spot.

The *Leaves* ar very bitter and diſagreable, the Root is one of the 5 oponing Roots and much commended as a Diuretic, in the *Jaundice*, *Dropſy*, and other Obſtructions. Some uſe the Leaves for that purpoſe. The *Synopſis* ranks this under Cl. 1 Gen. X. Tho its Appearance might juſtly give it a Title to the Second Claſs.

Ruta muraria *Syn.* 122. *C. B. Pin. I. B. Ger.* muraria ſeu ſalvia vitæ *Park. White Maiden-Hair*, *Wall-rue Tentwort*, on the *Caſtle Wall*, going the new Way into the *Park*. Alſo on *Woollaton old Park Wall*, and a few young Plants on the *new Park Wall* in *Woollaton Lane*. It grows likewiſe about *Gedling Church.*

The Virtues of this are the ſame with the reſt of the *Capillaries*. I have alſo found ſome againſt *Mansfield Church*. And in *Pleſley Park.*

Ruta partenſis. vid. Thalictrum.

Ruta

RUTA hortensis, *Garden Rue. Ger.* 945. Flowers in *June.*

This Herb deserves a Place among the *Hysterick*s, as a detersive, it opens obstructed passages, and its viscidity helps to check the irregular Motion of the Spirits. It is besides a good *Alexipharmick*, and therefore beneficial in *Malignant Fevers*, in which case I would recommend an Infusion of it in Water, in the Nature of Tea, rather than its Simple Water, which is too weak to promise any great Effect, a Conserve may be made of it for the use of Females, otherwise the fresh Herb gather'd, eaten upon Bread and Butter (as some do *Sage*) though not so pleasant to the Pallate, will answer as well, and is besides an exellent preservative against unwholesome Air.

S.

SABINA *Syn.* 444. *Ger.* vulgaris *Park.* baccifera et Sterilis *I. B. Savin.* Cl. II. Gen. 1. 3.

This is not known to grow naturally in *England*, but is frequently met with in Gardens. It is a most Powerful detersive, and has so violent an Effect upon the uterine passages if used imprudently, that wicked Women have imploy'd it to very ill Purposes, it is a very fine Opener of Obstuctions of any kind whence in Compositions for the *Jaundice*, *Dropsy*, *Scurvy*, *Rheumatism*, *&c.* it makes a very useful Ingredient. It is also an Enemy to *Worms*, and its Chymical Oyl rubb'd upon and about the *Navel* of Children, has often had a wonderful Effect in expelling them. It deserves the Regard of *Surgeons*, as it is a very potent Scourer and Cleanser of old sordid stinking Ulcers, whether used in *Lotions*, *Fomentations Ointments*,

ments, or even the Powder only mixt with *Honey*.

SAGITTA *Syn.* 258. *I. B.* aquatica minor latifolia *C. B Pin.* minor latifolia *Park. Arrow-Head.* CI, I. Gen. XV. Flowers in *May* and *June*. In moſt watry Ditches about *Nottingham*.

SALICARIA vulgaris purpurea foliis oblongis *Syn.* 367. *Inſt.* R. *H.* Lyſimachia purpurea *Ger. Park.* Spicata purpurea forte plinii *C. B. Pin. Spiked Willow Herb*, or *Looſe-ſtrife*. Near the *Leen ſide*, over againſt the *Oſier holt* going to *Lenton*, by the *Trent ſide* under *Clifton Hall*, in *June* and *July*. CI. I. Gen. XXV.

SALICARIA Hyſſopifolia latiore et anguſtiore folio *Syn. ibid Inſt.* R. *H.* Hyſſopifolia C, B. *Pin.* Gratiola anguſtifolia *Ger. Em.* anguſti folia ſeu minor, *Graſs-poly ſmall Hedge Hyſop*, grows in places where ſome times *Water* ſtagnates, a little below *Wilford Boat*. In *June* and *July*.

1 SALIX *Syn.* 447. *Ger.* maxima fragilis alba hirſuta *I. B.* vulgaris alba arboreſcens. *C. B. Pin.* arborea anguſtifolia alba vulgaris. *Park.* The moſt common *White Willow*.

2 SALIX alpina pumila rotundifolia repens infernè ſubcinerea. *Syn.* 448. *C. B. Pin.* humilis *Ger.* In *Basford Scottum*.

SALIX

3 SALIX minimè fragilis foliis utrinque viridibus, non ſerratis Dr. *Sherard. Syn.* 449. *Syn.* II. 293.

4 SALIX latifolia rotunda. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* caprea rotundifolia *Ger.* latifolia rotunda. *Park. Round leav'd Sallow.*

5 SALIX folio ex rotunditate acuminato. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* caprea latifolia *Ger.* latifolia infernè hirſuta *I. B. Common Sallow, pretty common in the Hedges of moiſt Grounds.*

6 SALIX folio longiſſimo *Syn.* 450. *Cat. Cant.* anguſtis et longiſſimis foliis criſpis, ſubtus albicantibus *I. B. The Oſier.* Commonly cultivated in Oſier Holts.

They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 4. ſome of them bloſſom in *March* and ſome in *April.*

None of theſe are in any Repute for their Phyſical Virtues, Mr. *Ray* indeed commends the Bark, Leaves and Jules as cooling and aſtringent, to be very fit to ſtop an immoderate *Fluxe of Blood*, and the Liquor which runs out of theſe Trees when tapp'd to be of Service in curing *Red* and *Watery Eyes*, which is not alltogether improbable; but the moſt evident Uſe the common *Willow* is put to, is for *Hop Poles* where *Aſh* is ſcarce, and the Oſiers with ſome others furniſh a good Livelyhood to *Basket Makers*, a Manufactory for which this Neighbourhood is famous.

Salvia

Salvia agreſtis. vid. Scorodonia.

SAMBUCUS *Syn.* 461. *Ger.* vulgaris. *I. B. Park.* fructu in umbella nigro. *C. B. Pin. Common Elder.*

This grows very plentifully in Hedges and moiſt Places, ſo as to need no particular Direction.

SAMBUCUS acinis albis. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* fructu albo. *Ger. Park. White-berried Elder.*

This is not ſo common, Mr. *Tutin* has obſerv'd ſeveral Trees of this kind in *Graves Lane* about a Mile beyond *Oxton*, towards *Farnsfield*, and 7 Miles from *Nottingham.*

SAMBUCUS laciniato folio. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. Park. Ger.* laciniata. *I. B.*

This Mr. *Collier* ſhew'd me in a Hedge of his Vineyard on the Caſtle Rock, by the Name of *Parſley Elder.* Whether this grows wild in any part of this County or not, I dare not ſay.

SAMBUCUS humilis ſeu Ebulus *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Ebulus ſive Sambucus humilie *Ger. Park. Dwarf Elder, Wallwort or Danewot.* All four belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1.

This grows in great Plenty in a Cloſe over againſt *Gamſton* by the Pathway leading to *Tollerton* about a Mile and a half from *Nottingham*, alſo in *Bunny-lane* on the left ſide going to the *Brick-kiln.*

Of

Of the *Dwarf Elder*, the Bark and Seeds are in moſt Repute, for the *Jaundice and Dropſy*, in the ſame Intention a Decoction of the Root and Seeds is commended but ſhould be joined with proper Correctors, they being very violent in their Operation without. The expreſſed Oyl of the Seeds, is by ſome outwardly uſed to aſſwage the Pain of the *Gout*. In ſhort this has the ſame Qualities as the *Common Elder*, which as an excellent *Detergent* and *Diuretic*, is of great Efficary in all *Obſtructions*, eſpically of the *Liver* and *Kidneys*, opening the Paſſages of the one for the free Secretion of the Bile, whilſt it ſcowers the Channels of the other, and promotes a copious Diſcharge of *Urine*, whence in *Hydropic Caſes* it does great Service.

The inner Bark of the *Common Elder* decocted, operates both by Vomit and Stool. The ſame Effect is obſerv'd but in a milder Degree, of the young Buds if in the Spring eaten as young Sallet, and theſe in *Pottage* gently relax the *Bowels*. The inner Bark outwardly apply'd is commended in *Burns*.

The Flowers are *Sudorific* and *Anodyne*, infuſed in Sharp *Vinagre* with the Addition of ſome Spices, they make a more reviving Liquor to ſmell to, and to rub the Temples with in faintings of Women in Labour and after Delivery, than all the volatile Salts put together e. g.

Take of Elder Flowers half a Pound, the Flowers of Red-Roſes, Roſemary and Lavender, each four Ounces, of Nutmeg and Cloves, each two Drams, of Cinamon three Drams, pour upon them five Pintes of the ſharpeſt White Wine Vinagre, let all infuſe a Month

Month or six Weeks, and after having prest it out well, and the Liquor is settled, put it into Bottles and keep it well stopp'd for Use.

The Berries are likwise sudorific and of admirable Use in recent Colds and beginning Feverish Heats, in which Cases nothing is so proper as the Juice without any Addition boiled over a very gentle Fire to the Consistance of an Extract, this is commonly called the *Rob* of *Elder*, but is rarely made by *Apothecaries*, tho vastly superior to the Syrup which is constantly kept in the Shops. To make this *Rob* still more useful in the abovementioned Disorders, *I would recommend to the Patient to take half a Dram of finely lævigated Crabs Eyes mix'd up with half a Spoonful of fair Water, and immediately after six Drams or an Ounce of the said Rob, and to lye down and cover himself well.* This will excite a gentle Fermentation in the Stomach, throw the Person into a beneficial Sweat, and produce a wonderful Amendment, The Truth of this has been so generally experienced by the *Germans*, that one shall hardly Travel through a Town or Village where the Inhabitants are unprovided of this *Rob*. *The Juice of the Elder Berries mixt with one third part in Weight of the genuine Powder of Liquorice, with a few Drops of Oil of Anis-Seeds and boiled to a proper Consistance, is a far better Remedy on account of its Acidity, for cutting the Phlegm, and taking off the Irritation to Cough than the Juice of our Liquorice or the Spanish Juice alone.* A *Wine* made of the Juice of these *Berries* is very wholesome.

SAN-

Sanguisorba major flore spadiceo *Syn.* 203. *I. B.* major vulgaris. *Park.* Sylvestris *Ger.* *Great-Burnet*, this grows plentifully in most Meadows and Pastures about *Nottingham*, especially about *Beeston* and *Lenton*.

Sanguisorba minor. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Pimpinella vulgaris seu minor. *Park.* hortensis. *Ger.* The *Lesser Burnet*. In a Close near *Asply Cherry-holt*. They both belong to Cl. I. Gen X. and Flower in *May* and *June*.

They are of the nervous Tribe; The Herb is used in cool Tankards, to which it gives a peculiar Flavour, admired by many, the aromatic Taste of the Roots, bespeaks them a place among the Alexipharmics, and the Astringency which they leave upon the Tongue, makes them fit Ingrdients in Vulnerary Fomentations where they not only warm and cherish, but also contribute to the Consolidation of the affected parts.

Sanicula seu Diapensia. *Syn.* 221. *Ger.* vulgaris seu Diapensia. *Park.* sanicula Officinarum. *C. B. Pin. Sanicle.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 7. Flowers towards the latter End of *May* and holds to the End of *June*, Plentifully in *Colwick-Wood*.

It is hot drying and astringent, and is reckond not the meanest among Vulneraries.

Sanicula Eboracensis. vid. Pinguicula.

Saponaria. vid. Lychnis saponaria dicta.

Saxifraga verna annua humilior. *Syn.* 354. *I. R. H.* seu sedum tridactylites tectorum. *C. B*

Pin. Paronychia rutaceo folio. *Ger.* foliis incisis. *Park. Rue leaved Whitlow-grass.* Flowers in *March* and *April*, grows generally on the Tops of Houſes and Walls. I found ſome on a Wall in *Lenton*, and on a thatched Barn on the backſide of *Nottingham* Town, it is alſo very common on the Walls in the Town of *Mansfield.*

This is commended and not without the ſupport of Experience, in Scrophulous Caſes, both inwardly infuſed like Tea, and outwardly made into an Ointment.

Saxifraga rotundifolia alba. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* alba vulgaris. *Park.* alba radice granuloſa *White-Saxifrage.* Both theſe belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2. This Flowers in *May*, and is met with in Plenty in all Meadows and Paſtures.

It has been wonderfully extolled by ſome Writers as a Diſſolver of the *Stone* of the *Bladder* as well as the *Kidneys*, but Experience has not ſo well confirm'd its Efficacy in that Reſpect. However as a pretty good diuretic, it will promote the Diſcharge of *Slime* and *Gravel.*

Saxifraga anglica. vid. Seſeli. pratenſe.

Saxifraga anglica alſine folia annua *Syn.* 345. Alſine ſaxifraga graminifolia flosculis tetrapetalis herbidis et muſcoſis *Pluck. Alm. Annual Pearl wort* Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 1 Flowers in *April*, and continues till *June*, Plentifully in *Nottingham-park*, and many other Places frequently upon Walls.

Saxifraga aurea. *Syn.* 158. *Ger. Park.* rotundi-

tundifolia aurea, *C. B. Pin, Golden Saxifrage.* Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. Flowers from the latter End of *March* to the Beginning of *May* in a backward ſeaſon, it loves a moiſt Soil whence it is generally met with on moſſy ſhady and moiſt Banks and not rarely in Ditches. There grows a pretty deal of it along a Ditch on the left Hand of *Woodlane* coming from *Nottingham* in a Cloſe called the *Boycroft*, alſo in a Ditch on the left Hand going from *St. Anne's Well* through the lower Coppice.

This Plant deſerves a Place among *Vulneraries* it being aſtringent drying and charged with a *nitrous Salt*, whence it is cooling and cleanſing. An *Ointment* of this Herb only, has been kept a Secret among ſome *Glaſs-Makers* who had experienced its virtue in curing Burns occaſioned by ſome of their hot Metal falling, or flying out of the Fire upon ſome part of their Bodies.

Saxifraga hircina. vid: Pimpinella.

Scabiosa major communior folio laciniato. *Syn.* 191. *I.* B. major vulgaris. *Ger.* vulgaris pratenſis. *Park. Common field Scabious, double flowered Scabious.* Very common in Fields, in *Larkdale* where alſo the following grows.

Scabiosa minor vulgaris. *Syn. ibid. I.* B. minor ſive columbaria. *Ger.* minor campeſtris. *Park. The leſſer Field-ſcabious.* With the foregoing.

Scabiosa radice ſucciſa flore globoſo *Syn. ibid.* ſucciſa ſive morſus Diaboli. *I.* B. Morſus Diaboli. *Ger.* vulgaris flore purpureo. *Park. De-*

vils-bit. All three claim a Kin to the *Corymbiferous.* The first and second Flower in *June* and *July*; but this last in *August* and *September.* In *Colwick Wood*, and in the Hollow beyond *Larkdale*, besides many other Places about the Forest.

They are much of the same Qualities, and deserve a Place among the Vulneraries. But of the extravagant Commendations of Dispensatory Writers, they deserve none so well as that of Cleansers of *cutaneous Impurities and Scabby Eruptions*, from whence they justly bear their Name. They make very good Ingredients in Decoctions to sweeten the Fluids, being at the same time *Alexipharmics.* Externally they are proper to bear a part in *Lotions.*

Scabiosa ovina, vid. Rapunculus.

Scandix semine rostrato vulgaris. *Syn.* 207. *C. B. Pin.* Pecten veneris *I. B* veneris seu scandix. *Ger.* scandix vulgaris seu Pecten Veneris. *Park. Shepherds Needle or Venus Comb.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 2. Flowers in *May* and *June*, in a Field beyond *Radford* going to *Aspley* in Plenty, and pretty common on the Borders of Cornfields.

Scirpus palustris altissimus. *Syn.* 428. Inst. R. H. Iuncus maximus seu scirpus major. *C. B. Pin.* Lævis maximus. *Park.* aquaticus maximus. *Ger. Bull-rush.* By the Trent side between *Wilford* and *Clifton*, and elsewhere.

Scordium. *Syn.* 246. *I. B. C. B. Pin.* majus et minus. *Ger.* Legitimum. *Park. Water-*

Ger-

mander Cl. J. *Gen.* XIV. Flowers in *June and July*, only in Gardens where it is raiſed for the uſe of the Shops.

It is an excellent *Alexipharmic* and of great Uſe in all *malignant Fevers*, where it exerts both its cordial and diaphoretic Power. It is one of the principal Ingredients in that Medicine which is call'd *Diaſcordium*, there is likewiſe a compound Water of great Efficacy, which derives its Name from this Plant, the ſmell of this Herb which is none of the moſt grateful participating of that of *Garlick*, with an aromatic Mixture betokens it to be a proper Ingredient in Medicines deſigned for hyſteric Caſes. It may be taken in *Decoction Infuſion*, and even in *Powder*, either by it ſelf, or made up into a *Bolus*, in which laſt Form it ſhews it ſelf likewiſe a Deſtroyer of *Worms* of the Inteſtines. Outwardly it is a good Cleanſer of *Ulcers*.

Scorodonia ſeu Salvia agreſtis. *Syn.* 245, *Ger.* ſcordium alterum ſive ſalvia agreſtis. *C. B. Pin.* ſcorodonia ſeu ſcordium alterum quibuſdam et ſalvia agreſtis. *Park. Wood-Sage.* Belongs to the ſame Family with the preceeding, and flowers about the ſame Time. It grows in great Plenty in *Nottingham-park.* and the Hollow beyond *Larkdale*, beſides diverſe other Places.

This is one of the principal *Vulneraries*, *Alexipharmic*, and *Hyſteric*, in all which Intentions, (eſpecially as it has a great Affinity in ſmell with, and is no ways behind the foregoing in Virtue) it may very well be ſubſtituted in its Roome where the other is not to be had in Plenty.

Scrophularia aquatica major *Syn.* * 283. *C. B. Pin.* maxima radice fibroſa. *I. B.* Betonica

nica aquatica. *Ger.* aquatica major. *Park. Water-Betony or rather Water Scrophulary or Water Figwort.* Grows near moſt watry Ditches.

SCHROPHULARIA major. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* vulgaris et major. *I. B. Common knobby rooted Figwort.* Both belong to Cl. I Gen. XVIII. 2. And Flowers in *June* and *July*. This I have obſerved in *Woodlane*, and in *Woollaton-park*, on the outſide of the Garden Wall.

SECALE. *Syn.* 388. *Ger.* vulgatius. *Park.* Hybernum vel majus. *C. B. Pin. Rie* Belongs to Cl. I. Gen. XXVII. 1. It is cultivated in diverſe parts of this County.

The *Flower* is made Uſe of for *Bread* either by itſelf or mixed with *Wheat*, the *Bread* made of it keeps longer moiſt than that of *Wheat*, it is wholeſome opening and cooling, but is apt to gripe at firſt thoſe who are not uſed to it. The *Flower* is alſo a good *Baſis* for *emollient* and ripening *Poultices*.

SEDUM minus hæmatoides. *Syn.* 269. *Ger.* minus flore luteo. *I. B.* vermicularis et craſſula minor vulgaris ſeu Illecebra major. *The moſt common ordinary yellow Prickmadam or Stonecrop.* Is very common in the Rocky hollow Ways about this Town.

SEDUM minus luteum ramulis reflexis. *Syn.* 270. *C. B. Pin.* Aizoon ſcorpoides. *Ger. Em.* vermicularis ſcorpoides. *Park. Yellow Stonecrop with reflected branches.* In *Nottingham-park*, and on many thatched Houſes about this Town.

SEDUM

Sedum parvum acre flore luteo. *Syn.* 270. *I. B.* vermicularis minor seu sedum tertium Dioscoridis. *Park. Wall-pepper, or Stone crop, by some called Poor Man's Pepper.*. Grows here and there upon Walls, and on *Nottingham Lings.*

Sempervivum majus. *Syn.* 169. *Ger.* sedum majus vulgare. *C. B. Pin. I. B. Park. House Leek.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVII. Flower in *June* and *July*. This grows very common on thatched Houses and Barns in moist Villages about *Nottingham.*

The Juice of it is cooling and astringent and therefore of use in *Burns* in Inflammations of the *Eyes* and also in *cancerous Ulcers*, it very soon removes the *Anguish* occasioned by the *Sting of a Bee*. Some likewise commend its Efficacy in aswaging the Pain of the *Gout* if outwardly apply'd. But this may prove of very dangerous Consequence, for *Repellents* are never safe in that *Distemper.*

Senecio vulgaris. *Syn.* 178. *Park.* minor vulgaris. *C. B. Pin.* Erigeron. *Ger. Common Groundsel or Simson.* Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers from *March* almost throughout the Year. Every where.

An Senecio hirsutus viscidus major odoratus *Syn. ibid. I. B.* fœtidus. *Park.* Erigeron tomentosum. *Ger. Cotton Groundsel, or strong scented Groundsel.* Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers in *May* and holds all *Summer.* It delights in sandy and rocky Grounds: as the Hollows of the Hills between *Nottingham* and the *Lings*, also the Hollows by the Gallows, &c.

The

The 1*st* is frequently uſed by the common People as a *Vomit*, but very injudiciouſly boiled in *Milk*, it proves a very ſafe one if boiled in *Whey* or only *Water* with ſome *Raiſins*.

Serapias minor. vid. Orchis palmata rubella &c.

SERPYLLUM vulgare. *Ger. Syn.* 230. vulgare minus. *Park. Common Mother of Thyme.* Plentifully in *Nottingham-park* and many Places on the Forreſt.

SERPYLLUM vulgare majus. *C. B. Pin, Syn.* 231. majus flore purpureo et albo. *Ger.* with the preceeding.

SERPYLLUM citratum. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Emi. Park.* foliis citri odore. *C. B. Pin. Lemon Thyme* I found this between *Mapperley Erick-Kilns* and *Nottingham Coppice*, alſo a little in *Nottingham-park*, alſo near *Mansfield* not far from the *Ros Solis*.

SERPYLLUM vulgare hirſutum. *Hoary wild Thyme.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIV. They flower from *May* to *July* upon *Nottingham Lings*.

The *wild Thyme* is a cardiac and cephalic, being of hot pungent parts, and may ſerve among others as an Ingredient in *Baths*, calculated for *Nervous Diſorders*. It enters into the compoſition for Dr. *Stephens's Water*. It is alſo by ſome accounted a promoter of the Menſes.

SERUTALA

Serratula. *I. B. C. B. Pin. Syn.* 196. purpurea. *Ger.* vulgaris flore purpureo. *Park. Saw wort.* Cl. I. Gen. IX. Flowers in *August*. I observed this Plant only in the Hollow without the Gate opening towards *Radford Lings* coming from *Larkdale*.

This is one of the *Vulneraries* but not very much in Use.

Seseli pratense nostras. *Syn.* 216. *Park.* saxifraga anglica facie seseli pratensis. *Ger. Em. Meadow Saxifrage.* Cl. I Gen. XI. 5. Flowers in *May* and *June*, pretty common in Meadows as *Snenton. Beeston*, &c.

It is a very good *Carminative* and *Diuretic* and makes a pretty simple *Water*, very fit for a vehicle of *Medicines* of this kind.

Sideritis Anglica frutnosa radice. *Syn.* 242. *Park.* Panax coloni et Marubium aquaticum acutum. *Ger.* Galeopsis angustifolia foetida *I. B. Clowns allheal.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *June* and *July*, near River sides and in moist Places as *Colwick Lane* on the right Hand going towards the Hall, by the *Leen* side on the Bank near the Gardens opposite to Mr. *John Petty's* Glue-house and in many other Places,

This is a *Vulnerary* and may be used both inwardly and outwardly. Some very much commend a *Decoction* of it, and also the Herb in Powder for *Ruptures*,

Sigillum salomonis. vid. Polygonatum.

Sinapi sativum secundum, *Ger. Em. Syn.*

295. ſinapi ſiliqua latiuscula glabra, ſemine ruſſo, ſive vulgare. *I. B. Common Muſtard.*

Sinapi album ſiliqua hirſuta ſemine albo vel ruſſo. *I. B. Syn. ibid.* ſinapi album. *Ger. Em. White Muſtard.* They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. They Flower in *June* and *July*, Theſe two are only met with in Gardens.

The young Herb is a very good Ingredient in Summer *Sallets*. The Seeds are chiefly uſed in Phyſic as well as in Sauce, they are a very good Cephalick becauſe of a mighty *Stimulating Nature* by which they looſen and diſcuſs viſcid *Humours*, whether of the Head or other Parts of the Body, they are likewiſe diuretic and may be uſed in *Palſies Aſthmas and Dropſies.*

Sisymbrium Cardamine, ſeu Naſturtium aquaticum. *I. B. Syn.* 300. Naſturtium aquaticum vulgare. *Park.* Aquaticum ſeu Cratevæ ſium. *Ger. Em. Water Creſſes.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *June* and *July*, very common in Watry Ditches.

The ſharp and penetrating Taſte of this Herb ſufficiently proves it a very great deterſive and therefore proper in all *Glandular Obſtructions*, it has got no ſmall Reputation as an *Antiſcorbutic* and its freſh Juice which is the beſt, may be taken in *Broths or Medicinal Ales.* The Seeds which will keep dry are met with in the Shops but are not ſo good as the Green Herb, and indeed all Plants of this kind as *Scurvy Graſs, Chervil, Broocklime, &c.* Should be uſed freſh, for they looſe their Virtue in drying.

Siſymbrium, vid. Mentha aquatica.

Sium

Sium umbellatum repens. *Ger. Em.* Syn. 211 Umbellis ad caulium nodos. *Merr. Pin. Creeping Water-Parsnep.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 5. Flowers in *June* and *July*. in all watry Places.

Sium. vid. Sisymbrium Cardamine, &c.

Smirnium. Syn. 208. *Matth.* Hipposelinum *Ger. Em.* Hipposelinum seu smirnium vulgare. *Park. Alexanders.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 3. Flowers in *April* and part of *May*. upon most Rocks about *Nottingham*, especially about the Castle.

This Plant is a very good diuretic, and even exceeds the *Parsley*, the Seeds are very warming and *Carminative* great openers of *Obstructions* especially of the uterine Vessels. The Root which yields a kind of Juice gummous very Oily and in Bitterness somewhat like *Myrrh*, is recommended by some Authors as a very good Remedy for the *Gravel* and *Stone* of the *Kidneys*. This Herb has a mix'd sort of a Smell between *Lovage* and *Smallage* about *December* and *January* the Shoots appear above Ground, which taken before the Leaves spread and grow Green, and boiled in a pretty large Quantity of Water, and seasoned with *Butter, &c.* Are not only a very wholesome but also a very pleasant tasted Spring Food. The flower Buds and the upper Part of the Stalk in the beginning of *April*, before the Tufts spread and the Flowers open are likewise very good if managed the same way.

Solanum lignosum seu dulcamara. *Syn.* 365. *Park.* Amara dulcis. *Ger. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet.* This Plant loves Watry Places and grows pretty common about this Town *e.g.* by the *Leen* side going from the Osier holt to *Lenton* &c Flowers in *June* and *July*.

Solanum tuberosum esculentum. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Battata flore rubro, albo et cinericeo, *Merr. Pin. Battatos.* These are of late Years very much cultivated in this Neighbourhood and turn to very good Account. Flower about the same Time.

Solanum vulgare. *Syn. ibid. Park.* hortense. *Ger.* Bacciferum I. seu Officinarum. *C. B. Pin.* *Common Night shade.* Flowers in *August* and *September*, on the left Hand Bank side just on this side Peverel at *Basford* coming from *Nottingham.* It is too troublesome in most Gardiners Grounds, and itg rows also on the right hand Bank going from the Ferry through *Wilford.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVI

This last is reckoned a very great cooler and as it has a strong narcotic Quality, it is of Use in outward Application to asswage Pain and allay the Inflammatory Heat of the Parts affected. Its internal Use is not safe and it is hardly known in the Shops except as an Ingredient in the *Ointment of Poplar.*

The Juice of the *Leaves* of the *Woody Nightshade*, purges very smartly. and is recommended by some in the *Dropsy* and *Jaundice*, but has not yet deserved a Place in the *Materia Medica.*

Solanum Pomo spinoso oblongo, flore calathoide stramonium vulgo dictum. *Syn.* 266. *The Thorn Apple.* Flowers the latter part of Summer. I have observed it on several Dunghills even at some considerable Distance from the Town, but dare not affirm it to be an indigenuous Plant, there being several Gardens, wherein it is cultivated, It

It is a ſtrong Nartorick and may be uſed in all external Applications where others of this kind are recommended.

The inward uſe is not ſafe, of which a peculiar Inſtance occurs to my Mind. In the Year 1725. I was ſent for at *London*, to a Gentlewoman, who was all on a ſudden deprived of the uſe of her Limbs, and her Spirits were ſo depreſſed that ſhe had hardly any Power to give an Account of her Circumſtances, the Servant told me that her Miſtreſs was perfectly well before ſhe drank her Tea, and that within a quarter of an Hour after, ſhe appeared in the Condition I found her in. I deſired to ſee the Tea Leaves which as it happened were not thrown away, and on Examination I found ſome of the Seeds of this Plant mixed with them whereupon I ordered her to take immediately a large *Doſe of Spirits of Harts-horn in ſome Barley Cinnamon water*, and to repeat the ſame every Hour for 3 Hours, which in leſs then two Hours Time took off the bad Effect of this *Narcotic*. After which ſhe told me that ſhe had obſerved theſe Seeds among the Tea, but had miſtaken them for the Flower Buds of the Tea.

Solanum quadrifolium. vid. Herba Paris.

Solanum lethale. vid. Bella Donna.

Sophia. vid. Naſturtium ſylveſtre &c.

Sonchus lævis. *Syn.* 162. *Ger.* lævis vulgaris. *Park. Smooth or unprickly Sowthiſtle or Hares Lettuce.* very common every where.

Sonchus aſper laciniatus. *Park. Syn.* 163 aſperior

perior. *Ger. Em. Prickly Sowthiſtle with jagged Leaves.* with the foregoing, in many Places.

Sonchus ſubrotundo folio noſtras læviſſimis ſpinulis circa foliorum oras ex aſperatus. *Syn. ibid. Pluck. Alm.* rotundo folio Pet. H. B. I found this by the right Hand ſide of the Grove going up *Clifton Hill* towards the Hall.

Sonchus tricubitalis folio cuſpidato. *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin.* arboreſcens alter. *Ger. Em.* ſonchus aſper arboreus. *C. B. Pin. The greateſt Marſh Tree Sowthiſtle.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. VI. and Flower in *May*, *June*, and *July*. This I obſerved in ſeveral Places but not ſo common as the two firſt,

The Quality of the *Sow-Thiſtles* is much the ſame with that of the *Lettuces*, they have not obtained a Place among Phyſical Simples, but are a good Food for Hares and Rabbits, which are very fond of them.

Sonchus muralis. vid. Lactuca ſylveſtris murorum &c.

Sorbus ſylveſtris domeſticæ ſimilis. *Syn.* 452. *C. B. Pin.* ſylveſtris ſeu Fraxinus bubula. *Ger.* Fraxinus ſylveſtris. *Park. The Quicken Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. Bloſſoms in *April*, grows here and there in Parks and Coppices, *e. g.* in My Lord *Middleton's* Park at *Woollaton* &c.

The Juice of the Berries is Purgative and Powerfully carries off Watery Humours. Mr. *Ray* takes Notice that the *Welch* Purge themſelves every Year with it. They are eſteemed by ſome a very good Antiſcorbutic.

Soar-

SPARGANIUM ramosum *Syn.* 437. *Park. Ger. Em. Branched Bur-reed.* This belongs to the *Anomalous gras's leaved Plants* and Flowers in *July*. I observed it in a Pond between the Bowling Green and the Gardiners House at *Holmpierpont*, belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Kingston*.

Sparganium minimum. *Syn. ibid. I. B. C. B. Pin. Park. The leaft Bur-reed,* Flowers at the same Time with the foregoing. This I found in a small shallow Pond a little on this side the stone Cutters near the Trent Bridge.

Spergula. vid. Alsine spergula dicta.

Sphagnum.

SPHAGNUM cauliferum et ramosum palustre molle candicans reflexis ramulis foliolis latioribus. *Syn.* 104. *Cat. Gis's.* 229. Muscus terrestris vulgatissimus. *Park. Broad leaved branched white woolly marsh Mos's.*

SPHAGNUM cauliferum et ramosum palustre candicans reflexis ramulis foliolis angustioribus *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gis's.* 220. *Branched woolly marsh Mos's with small stringy Leaves.*

Both these produce their Heads in *May June* and *July*. The latter is also white and generally has red Tops the Branches of both turn down,

SPHAGNUM acaulon trichoides. *Syn.* 105. *Cat. Gis's. ibid.* Muscus trichoides minor acaulos capillaceis foliis. *Dood. M. P.* bears Heads in *March* and *April* and holds all Summer.

SPHON-

SPHONDYLIUM. *Syn.* 205. *Ger. Em.* vulgare *Park.* vulgare hirsutum. *C. B. Pin. Cow-parsnep*, Cl. I. Gen. XI. 1. Flowers in *June* and *July*, This Plant loves moist Places and grows plentifully along the Banks of the *Leen*, and along the Trenches in the Meadows.

It is an emollient and both Leaves and Roots may be used externally to soften Swellings by way of Poultis. But its chief use is to serve for a pleasant Food for Rabbits and Cows, whence it bears the Name and they are very much delighted with it. *Dodonæus* relates that the Poor People of *Poland* boil this Herb in Water, and afterwards ferment it and drink the Liquor instead of Beer.

Spina acida. vid. Berberis &c.

Spina appendix. vid. Mespilus apiifolio.

Spina infectoria. vid. Rhamnus catharticus.

STELLARIA. *Syn.* 289. *Cat. Giss.* aquatica. *Park. C. B. Pin.* Palustris serpillyfolia. *Ger. Em. Water wort, or star headed water Chickweed.* Cl. I. Gen. XIX. XX. Flowers early in the Spring in all stagnating Waters.

Stramonium. vid. Solanum pomo spinoso oblongo &c.

STRATIOTES foliis Asari, semine rotundo. *Syn*, 290. Nymphæa alba minima. *C. B. Pin.* alba minima seu Morsus Ranæ. *Park.* Morsus Ranæ *Ger. Em. The least white Water Lilly, or Frogsbit.* Cl. I. Gen. XIX. XX. Flowers in *May*

May in the Pool in *Nottingham-park.* and in the Ditches between *Lenton* and *Beefton*, abundantly.

Succisa. vid. Scabiosa.

Symphytum magnum. *Syn.* 230. *I. B.* majus. vulgare. *Park.* Consolida major. *Ger. Comfrey.* Cl. I. Gen. XIII. Flowers in *May* and *June*, in Gardens and other manured Lands.

I found that with the Purple Flower in Company with Mr. *Smith*, an Ingenious Painter on the Bank of a Watry Ditch a little beyond the Stone Cutters near *Trent-Bridge*, going to *Wilford.*

This Plant is one of the Agglutinents, an excellent Vulnerary, and deserves more regard than the present Practice shews it. It is of use, in all violent Fluxes, in as much as it sheaths all acrimonious Humours, the Roots are chiefly of use, and the Decoction of them may not only be drank, but the fresh Roots boiled are likewise nourishing and wholesome. They are good in Female weaknesses in sharp Rheums upon the *Lungs*, *Coughs*, *&c.* Outwardly they stop *Bleeding.* I would rather commend the Leaves than the Roots in Cataplasms, because they are apt to dry hard.

T

Tamnus racemosa, flore minore luteo pallescente. *Syn.* 262. *I. R. H.* Bryonia nigra. *Ger.* sylvestris nigra. *Park. Black Bryony.* Cl. I Gen. XVI. Flowers in *May*, here and there in

Hedges as between *Asply Hall* and the *Cherry Orchard*, in several Places about *Colwick Hills*. *Nottingham Coppice*, *Mellars Lane*, &c.

The Root of this Plant is a a very good Opener of Obstructions, it attenuates the Fluids of the Body, and is a good diuretic, either infused or boiled in Wine. The fresh Root bruised and apply'd to any part which the extravasated Blood makes appear black brings it to its former Colour, as well as the Root of *Salomons Seal*.

TANACETUM. *Syn.* 188. *Ger.* vulgare. *Park.* vulgare flore luteo. *I. B. Common Tansy*. Cl. I. Gen. VIII. Flowers in *July* and *August*, there is a Close in *Wilford* facing the *Trent* quite overspread with it, and there also grows some in *Nottingham-park*, I have observed several Closes full of it about *Mansfield*.

This is a vulnerary very discussive diuretic, and a useful Ingredient in Infusions and Decoctions designed to open the obstructed uterine Passages, it is a grateful bitter and a Strengthner of the Stomac, and the Flowers and Seeds take off Griping of the Bowels, and kill the Worms in Children. Some recommend the Juice of it as a cure for chopt Hands.

TAXUS. *Syn.* 445. *Ger. Park. I. B. The Yew Tree*. Cl. II. Gen. I. 3. Blossoms in *April*, in the Hedges about *Blidworth*, also about *Moor-Green*, in a Place called Hell Hole half a Mile behind *Bullwell-park*, &c.

This Tree tho it has no Place among Physical Plants, yet does it not deserve (at least in our Climate) so bad a Character as the Antients give it, *viz. A most poisonous Vegetable the Berries of which threaten present Death to Men and Beast that eat them.* Since many

many Experiments have prov'd the contrary and Mr. *Doody in the Appendix to the Second Edition of Ray's Synopsis*, declares that he has eaten of them without any Scruple.

The present use this Tree is put to, is to adorn *Gardens* and *Church yards*.

THALICTRUM seu Thalietrum majus. *Syn.* 203. *Ger.* majus vulgare. *Park. Meadow Rue.* Cl. I. Gen. XII. Flowers in *May*, it delights in moist Places near Water sides, as on the side of a watry Ditch a little beyond *Nottingham-Spaw* going to *Wilford Boat*, in a low Close between *Nottingham-park* and the *Leen*, not far from the Rock Holes, and near one of the Watry Ditches going from *Wilford Boat* to *Lenton*.

This Herb as well as its Root is aperitive and at the same Time moderately cathartic whence it is very suitable in Obstructions, especially of the *Liver*. The Yellow Colour of the Root and its purging Quality occasioned propably the Name the Antients gave it viz. *Bastard Rhubarb*.

Thapsus barbatus, vid. Verbascum album.

TILIA vulgaris platyphyllos. *Syn.* 473. *I. B.* fœmina. *Ger.* fœmina major. *Park. The common Lime, Line or Linden Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 3. blossoms in *May*, in My Lord *Middleton's* Park at *Woollaton*, of these there is a Walk from *Colwick Hall* to the *Fish-pond*.

The Flowers are chiefly in use, of which there is a *Simple Water* in the *College Dispensatory*, they are likewise an Ingredient in the Compound *Piony-water*, they are a good *Cephalick and Cordial*, and tho *Quin-*

cy ranks it among the good for nothing *Waters*, yet is it not ſhort of that of *Black Cherries*, and a better anticpileptic.

1 TITHYMALUS characias amygdaloides. *Syn.* 312. *Ger. Em.* Characias vulgaris. *Park. Wood-ſpurge.* In *Colwick Wood.*

2 TITHYMALUS leptophyllos. *Syn.* 313. *Park* Eſula exigua Tragi, *Ger. Em. Dwarf-ſpurge, or ſmall annual Spurge.* In a Cornfield between *Mansfield* and *Pleaſly* plentifully.

3 TITHYMALUS Helioſcopius. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park. Sun-ſpurge*, or *Wartwort.*

4 TITHYMALUS parvus annùus foliis ſubrotundis non crenatis. Peplus dictus. *Syn. ibid.* Peplus ſive Eſula rotunda. *C. B. Pin. Petty-ſpurge.* I found this and the foregoing over ſpreading the Yard before the Kitchen at *Wollaton Hall*, and it is frequently met with in Gardiners Grounds. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXII. And Flower in *July* and *Auguſt.*

They are of a ſharp corroſive nature, and very roughly purge both by *Vomit* and *Stool*, and therefore ought to be avoided by weary and prudent Phyſicians, the Juice mix'd with Salt and apply'd to *Warts* will cure them.

TORMENTILLA. *Syn.* 257. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park. Tormentil, Septfoil.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. Flowers in *May*, *June*, and *July*, very common all over the Forreſt.

The

The Root of this Herb has deſerved a Place in the Catalogue of Medicinal Simples, it is a powerful aſtringent, and of great ſervice in all violent *Fluxes* of the *Bowels*, whether in *Fevers* or otherwiſe, it is prefered to all other aſtringents as having an alexipharmic Quality, it may be given in *Powder* or *Decoction* either.

Trachelium. vid. Campanula.

Tragopogon luteum. *Syn.* 171. *Ger. Park.* flore luteo. *I. B. Yellow Goatsbeard, Go to Bed at Noon.* Cl. I. Gen. VI, 1. Flowers in *June*, It grows in many Places, as *Snenton Meadows*, on the left Hand of the Path on the backſide of *Snenton* by the Dog Kennel, on *Clifton Hill*, I alſo found it upon the Caſtle Rock in *Nottingham* Park.

This Herb is not known in Phyſic, but very well deſerves a Place in a *Kitchen Garden*, the young Plant in *April* and the begining of *May*, taken and boiled is by no meansſhort in Flavour to *Sparagus*, and the Roots which are *Milky* boiled, ſomewhat reſemble the Taſte of *Artichocke Bottoms*, and are of excellent good Nouriſhment, and not ſo windy as moſt other Roots are.

Tragopyrum. vid. Fegopyrum.

Tragorchis. vid. Orchis barbata fœtida.

Tribulus aquaticus. vid. Potamogiton &c.

Trichomanes. *Syn.* 119. *Park.* mas. *Ger.* Trichomanes ſeu Polytrichum officinarum. *C. B. Pin. Engliſh black Maidenhair.* Cl. I. Gen. IV.

IV. 1. The Seeds appear on the backside of the Leaves the latter End of the Summer. A pretty deal of it grows out of the Creveſſes of the Walls of *Basford* Church, as alſo on the Garden Wall of *Anneſly* about ſix Miles from *Nottingham*.

1 TRIFOLIUM pratenſe album. *Syn.* 327. *C. B. Pin. Park.* minus pratenſe flore albo. *Ger. Em. White flowered Meadow Trefoil.* Grows common in Meadows and Fields.

2 TRIFOLIUM pumilum ſupinum floſculis longis albis *Syn. ibid. Ph. Br.* parvum Monſpeſſulanum album cum paucis floribus. *I. B. Small hairy trailing Trefoil with little long white Flowers.* Grows all over *Nottingham-park*, and on many other barren ſandy Places.

3 TRIFOLIUM pratenſe purpureum. *Syn.* 328. *C. B. Pin.* pratenſe purpureum vulgare. *Park. Common purple Trefoil, or Honey-ſuckle Trefoil.* Every where in Meadows and Paſture Grounds.

4 TRIFOLIUM purpureum majus ſativum pratenſi ſimile *Syn. ibid. Clover graſs.* This is frequently ſowed for Fodder of Cattle.

5 TRIFOLIUM purpureum majus foliis longioribus et anguſtioribus, floribus ſaturatioribus. *Syn. ibid.* Montanum purpureum majus. *C. B. Pin. Long leaved purple Trefoil with deeper coloured Flowers.* Here and there about Hedges and in

Paſtures

Paſtures but not ſo common as the third and firſt.

6 TRIFOLIUM parvum hirſutum floribus parvis dilutè purpureis in glomerulis mollioribus et oblongis, ſemine magno. *Syn.* 329. *Knotted Trefoil with ſofter Heads and larger ſeed.* On the Caſtle Rock facing *Lenton*, in *Nottingham-park*, and in the Lane between *Larkdale* and the Gate opening upon *Radford Lings* plentifully.

7 TRIFOLIUN arvenſe humile ſpicatum ſeu Lagopus. *Syn.* 339. *C. B. Pin.* Lagopus vulgaris. *Park.* Lagopodium ſeu Pes leporinus *Ger. Haresfoot, or Haresfoot Trefoil.*

8 TRIFOLIUM pratenſe luteum capitulo lupuli vel agrarium *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* luteum minimum. *Ger. Em. Park. Hop-trefoil.* frequent among the Corn and on ſandy Grounds.

9 TRIFOLIUM lupulinum alterum minus. *Syn. ibid.* Trifolium luteum flore lupulino minus *I. B. The leſſer Hoptrefoil.* Common in Paſture Grounds and Meadows.

Trifolium odoratum vid. Melilotus vulgaris.

10 TRIFOLIUM luteum lupulinum. 331. *Ger. Em.* montanum lupulinum. *Park. Melilot Trefoil.* Grows plentifully in *Nottingham-park*, and many other Places where the ſoil is ſandy.

11 TRI-

11 TRIFOLIUM cochleatum folio cordato maculato *Syn.* 333. *C. B. Pin.* Cordatum. *Ger.* Medica arabica Camerarii sive Trifolium cordatum. *Park. Heart Trefoil or Clover*, by some called *Purple Grass*, from the Colour of the spots on the middle of the Leaves, and many who are led by that whimsical Notion of Signature, give its infusion as *Tea* to Persons who have the *small Pox* to preserve them from or cure them of the *Purples*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 3. Flower from *April* to *June* and sometimes longer, the second and Ninth flower earliest and go out soonest. This Year 1738 I have found *Lagopus* in Bloom in *October*.

The *Trefoils* are all good Food for Cattle and chiefly used for that End.

Trifolium acidum. vid. Oxys alba.

Trifolium fibrinum. vid. Menianthes palustre &c.

Trifolium palustre. vid. Menianthes.

Trinitatis flos. vid. Viola tricolor.

Triticum Wheat. Of this the following Kinds are cultivated in this Neighbourhood.

1 TRITICUM spica mutica. *Syn.* 389. *Ger. Park* Hybernum aristis carens. *C. B. Pin. White and Red Wheat without Awns.* Both sorts grow here about.

2 TRITICUM ariſtis circumvallatum. granis et ſpicâ rubentibus, glumis lævibus et ſplendentibus. *Syn.* 387. An Triticum ariſtis circumvallatum, *Ger. Red eared bearded Wheat.*

3 TRITICUM ariſtatum ſpicâ maximâ cinericeâ glumis hirſutis. *Syn. ibid. Gray Wheat, Duckbill Wheat, and gray Pollard.* This is the fitteſt for the Forreſt becauſe when in Ear it is not ſo liable to be cropped by the Deer.

4 TRITICUM majus longiore grano glumis foliaceis incluſo, ſeu triticum Poloniæ dictum. *Syn. ibid. H. Oxon. Polonian Wheat.*

TURRITIS. *Syn.* 293. *Ger.* vulgatior. *I. B. Park. Tower-Muſtard.* Cl. I Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *May* and *June*, I found it in the Fields between *Radford* and *Lenton.*

TUSSILAGO. *Syn.* 173. *Ger. Park. Common Coltsfoot.* Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers in *March* and *April.* On the outſide of *Nottingham* Park-pales. facing the Hell Cloſes. In White moore Cloſe, plentifully on *Clifton Hill* facing the Trent where the *Deadly Nightſhade* grows, alſo in the Road between the two Mile Houſe and *Nuttal.*

It is a very good Pectoral the Leaves make a very ſmooth and healing *Decoction*, they are commended by many as uſeful to Aſthmatic Perſons if ſmoaked like *Tobacco*, and are frequently mixed among *Betony* and *Eyebright* for that Purpoſe, *See Page* 31. 32. Dr. *Sherard* informed *Mr. Ray*, that the *Iriſh*, ſcrape off that

white woolly Subſtance which appears on the Backſide of the Leaves and uſe it as Tinder.

TYPHA. *Syn.* 436. *Ger.* paluſtris maxima. *Park. Great Cats Tail or Reed Mace* This is one of the anomalous graſs leaved Plants the Head is in Perfection in *Auguſt*. I obſerved them growing in the watry part of a Cloſe a little beyond *Mr. Stanfield's* Houſe at *Chilwell* three Miles from *Nottingham*, and in Mr. *Birch's* Fiſh ponds at *Mansfield*.

V

Vaccinia nigra. vid. Vitis Idæa anguloſa.

VALERIANA ſylveſtris major. *Syn.* 200. *Ger. Park.* Sylveſtris magna aquatica. *I. B. Great wild Valerian.* This grows in great Plenty by the Leenſide and in the low neighbouring Cloſes. and in ſeveral watry Places beſides.

VALERIANA ſylveſtris major montana. *Syn.* 200. *C. B. Pin.* Folio anguſtiore. *Riv. Irs. mon. Ic.* This I found growing on the Top of a Bank on the left Hand going up *Mapperley Hill.*

VALERIANA ſylveſtris minor. *Syn. ibid. Park.* minor. *Ger.* paluſtris minor. *C. B. Pin. Small wild or Marſh Valerian.*

VALERIANA ſylveſtris ſeu paluſtris minor alte-

ra

tera. *Syn. ibid. The other small wild or Marsh Valerian.* These two grow plentifully all over *Basford Scottum*, and in a Close beyond it. All the Valerians belong to Cl. I. Gen. X. They all Flower in *May*.

Every one of the *Valerians* is of warm subtil and aromatic Parts, and therefore they do deserve a Place among the *Alexipharmics*, which a long Experience has confirmed. The great wild *Valerian* is that which enters into the Composition of *Venice Treacle*. The Powder of it is of great service in *Epileptic* and other convulsive Fits. It also has maintained a secure Title as an *Hysteric* by calming the too violent Commotion of the Spirits, and some use the Powder after the previous Administration of Cathartics, to expell Worms.

VALERIANELLA arvensis præcox humilis semine compresso. *Syn.* 201. Lactuca agnina. *Ger. Park. Lambs Lettuce, or Corn-sallet.* This belongs to the Family of the foregoing, it Flowers in *May* and holds a good while, common in the Corn.

This is not known in Physic but makes a very pleasant Spring Sallet for which Purpose it is raised in Gardens.

Verbasculum. vid. Primula veris major.

AN 7. VERBASCUM mas latifolium luteum. *Syn.* 287. *C. B. Pin.* Verbascum album vulgare, sive Thapsus barbatus communis, *Park.* Thapsus barbatus. *Ger. Great white Mullein, High-taper, Cows Lungwort.* This grows on the Castle Hill in *Nottingham-park*, and by the Roadside between *Bobber's Mill* and *Nuttal*, &c.

VERBASCUM pulverulentum flore luteo parvo. *Syn. ibid. I. B. Hoary Mullein.* Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. They Flower in *June* and *July*. This last I observed upon the outside of the Garden Walls of the high Pavement facing the narrow Marsh, also upon *Woollaton Walls* It does not grow hereabout so high as even to come up with the preceeding, some of which I (in Company with Mr. *Bird*) have seen about *Mansfield* above nine Foot high.

They are *Agglutinents* and the Leaves and Flowers are mostly used, especially of the white *Mullein*, which prove a good Pectoral in sheathing the Acrimony which occasions the Irritation to Cough, a *Decoction* of the Flowers and Leaves is also of great Service in *Spitting Blood*, but more especially in asswaging the pain and soreness after a violent *Fluxe* of the Bowels occasioned by the Corrosion of the mucous Membrane of the Intestines.

VERBENA vulgaris. *Syn.* 236. *I. B.* mas seu recta et vulgaris. *Park.* Communis. *Ger. Vervain* Cl. I Gen. XIV. It Flowers in *June* and *July*, I have observed it near *Bobber's Mill*, and it grows plentifully by the Roadside in *Colverton* Town five Miles from *Nottingham*.

Schroder is very lavish in the Commendation of this dry Plant, it was in the Times of Darkness reckoned among the Magic Herbs, no Wonder then that the credulous have reported so many extraordinary Things of it. It is bitterish and somewhat astringent and as a detergent it makes a tolerable good Ingredient in Compositions designed to open Obstructions of the *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Mesentery* &c. The green Herb and Root bruised with the Addition of some Salt and sprinkled with good sharp Vinegar, wrapped up in some soft Linnen and

and bound about the Head, has often given great Relief in violent Pains of the Head.

VERBESINA pulchriore flore luteo. *Syn.* 287. *I.* B. Eupatorium cannabinum. *Ger.* aquaticum folio integro. *Water Hemp, Agrimony with an undivided Leaf.* Cl. I. Gen. VIII. Flowers in *July* and *Auguſt* in the Pool within *Nottingham-park* and elſewhere in Watry Places.

Vermicularis minor. vid. Sedum minus.

1 VERONICA pratenſis minor. *Syn,* 279. *Park.* minor. *Ger.* fœmina quibusdam aliis Betonica Pauli ſerpyllifolia I. B. *Little or ſmooth Fluellin or Paul's Betony,* I found ſome among the new Bricks in *Woollaton* Park, about *Wooliaton* old Pits, and alſo about the Hollow without the Gate opening from *Larkdale* upon R*adford Lings*

2 VERONICA floribus ſingularibus in oblongis pediculis, Chamædryfolia. *Syn. ibid.* Alſine foliis Triſſaginis. *Ger. Germander, Speedwell or Chickweed.* About the Sand Hills.

3 VERONICA floſculis ſingularibus, cauliculis adhærentibus. *Syn ibid.* Alſine foliis Veronicæ. *Ger.* foliis ſubrotundis Veronicæ. *Park.* ſerrato folio hirſutiore floribus et loculis cauliculis adhærentibus. *I. B. Speedwell Chickweed.* With the preceeding.

4 VERONICA floſculis ſingularibus, hederulæ folio. Morſus gallinæ minor dicta. *Syn.* 280. Alſine hederacea. *Ger. Em.* Hederulæ folio minor.

minor. *Park. Ivy leaved Speedwell or small Henbit.* Common in the Spring about the Edges of Cornfields.

5 VERONICA aquatica rotundifolia, Beccabunga dicta minor. *Syn. ibid.* aquatica vulgaris sive Beccabunga. *Ger. Common Brooklime.* Very common in and near watry Ditches about this Town.

6 VERONICA aquatica longifolia media. *Syn. ibid.* Anagallis aquatica minor. *Ger.* aquatica folio oblongo crenato. *Park. The middle longleaved water Speedwell or Brooklime.* With the preceeding.

7 VERONICA Chamædrys sylvestris dicta. *Syn.* 281. Chamædrys sylvestris. *Ger.* Spuria sylvestris. *Park. Wild Germander.* Common almost every where. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. and Flower in *May* and *June* except, the second which flowers all Summer, and the third which flowers from the latter End of *March* to the End of *May*.

Paul's Betony is a good *Vulnerary* both detersive and healing, it is a proper Ingredient in *Pectoral Decoctions*. Some extoll it for a great *Antiscorbutic*, but the *Brooklimes* exceed it in this Particular which abound in subtil pungent Parts, and therefore are better suited to cut those Viscidities which are the Cause of scorbutic Blotches. The Juice is very justly recommended among the rest of the antiscorbubic Juices to be taken in the Spring for some Time, especially by Persons who drink much Ale and are of a gross Habit of Body.

1 VICIA. *Syn.* 320. *Ger.* vulgaris sativa. *Park.* sativa vulgaris semine nigro. *Common Vetch or Tare.* This is sown in many Places.

2 VICIA sepium perennis. *Syn. iqid, I. B* maxima dumetorum. *C. B. Pin. Ger. Em. Park. Bush Vetch.* In *Colwick Lane* and many other Places.

3 VICIA folio subrotundo brevi, obtusé mucronato pediculo brevi insidente, flore viciæ sepium seu dumetorum vulgaris. *Syn.* 321. *The other Bush Vetch with a shorter and blunter Leaf.* With the foregoing. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1. And Flower in *May* and *June.*

VIOLA martia purpurea. *Syn.* 364. *I. B.* nigra sive purpurea. *Ger.* simplex martia. *Park. Purple sweet Violet.* This Flowers early in the Spring, and grows in Hedges and shady Places as in Woods and Coppices.

There is a Syrup kept in the Shops made of the Flowers which is a gentle Lenitive, and may be given to young Children from a quarter of an Ounce to an Ounce.

VIOLA Martia alba. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Martia flore albo. *Ger.* sylvestris. *Park. White sweet scented Violet.* With the preceeding.

VIOLA Martia inodora sylvestris. *Syn. ibid. C.B. Pin.* canina sylvestris. *Ger.* sylvestris. *Park. Wild Dogs Violet.* Common in Hedges in *Col-*

Colwick Lane and *Wood* &c, They flower in *March and April.*

VIOLA bicolor arvenſis. *Syn.* 366. *C. B. Pin.* tricolor ſylveſtris. *Park. Small wild Panſies, or Hearts Eaſe.* This I obſerved too plentifully growing among the Corn between *Lenton Mill* and *Woollaton-park* in *May* and *June.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2.

Viola aquatica. vid. Hottonia.

VIRGA aurea. *Syn.* 176. *Ger.* aurea vulgaris *Park.* aurea vulgaris latifolia. *I. B Golden Rod.* Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers in *July* and *Auguſt* in the Hollow without the Gate opening from *Larkdale* upon *Radford Lings.*

It is a *Vulneraiy* and *Diuretic*, but is not taken ſo much Notite of by the preſent Practice as formerly.

Virga paſtoris. vid. Dipſacus minor.

Virga ſanguinea. vid Cornus fœmina.

VISCUM. *Syn.* 464. *Ger.* vulgare. *Park.* baccis albis. *C. B. Pin. Miſſel and Miſſeltoe.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. The Berries are ripe about *December*, it grows very common hereabout upon all ſorts of Trees as *Crab*, *Pear*, *Whitethorn*, &c. that of the *Oak* which is reckoned beſt is ſcarceſt, however I found ſome of that in *Thorney Wood*, and I have there alſo obſerved it upon Haſels which is reckoned the next beſt.

Both antient and modern Phyſitians commend it as a good Remedy againſt the *Falling Sickneſs* and other *Con-*

vul-

vulsions, as also the *Swimming in the Head*, nay even *Apoplexy*. The Powder of the Leaves and Bark is used for these Purposes. For my part I must confess that I have seen some good Effects from it in *Convulsions*, and *Vertigoes* but I have as often observed it to fail in *Epilepsies*, for which it is commended as a *Specific*.

Vitis alba. vid. Bryonia.

VITIS Idæa anguloſa. *Syn.* 457. *I. B.* Vaccinia nigra. *Ger. Em.* nigra vulgaria. *Park Whorts or Whortle-berries, or Bilberries.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. They Flower in *April*. I have observed them to grow on several Spots of *Nottingham Lings* but they never come to Perfection there, because the People who stub up the Gorse, cut the Wyers to Pieces, but there is great Plenty of them in My Lord *Biron's* Park at *Newstead*, eight Miles from *Nottingham*, the Berries which are ripe in *June*, have a pleasant Tartness and are very cooling.

U

ULMARIA. *Syn.* 259. *I. B.* vulgaris. *Park.* Regina Prati. *Ger. Meadow sweet.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. Flowers in *June*, in Meadows, a great Quantity grows by a Ditch side on the right Hand going from the Leen Bridge toward Trent Bridge.

This Herb has been in great Repute formerly as an *Alexipharmic*, but *Quincy* can not afford it one good word. The Flowers make a very pleasant flavour'd and

tasted *Simple Water*, and may serve for a Succedaneum to *Black Cherry water*, the Leaves as Mr. *Ray* says, put in *Wine* give it full as agreeable a smell and taste as *Burnet*, *Borrage*, or *Woodruff*. The whole Plant is astringent, and good in all sorts of *Fluxes*.

ULMUS vulgatissima folio lato Scabro. *Syn.* 468. *Ger. Em.* vulgaris. *Park. The common Elm.*

ULMUS folio latissimo Scabro *Syn.* 460. *Ger. Em.* latiore folio. *Park. The Wych Hasel, or broad leaved Elm.*

ULMUS folio glabro. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. Park. Smooth leaved or Wych Elm.* They belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 3. They blossom in the Beginning of the Spring, and are pretty common in Hedges. Whether they are originally of the natural Growth of these Parts or not, is to be doubted, however these three sorts seem to be Favourites with several Gentlemen in this Neighbourhood, who take Delight to plant them about their Lordships preferably to any other Trees.

Ulua.

1 ULVA marina tenuissima et compressa. *Syn.* 63. Conferva platyphyllos. *Syn. II.* Lichen marinus tenuissimus. *Dood.* This does not only grow on the Sea Shore whence it bears its Name, for I have met with it by the Trent side on the backside of *Clifton Hall* in great Plenty, some broader and some narrower.

2 ULUA terrestris tenerrima viridis crispa. *Syn* 64

64. Lichen minimus terreſtris criſpus virens Lactucæ marinæ accedens. *Dood.* This I found on a Thatched Barn behind *Snenton.*

Volubilis nigra. vid. Fegopyrum Scandens.

URTICA racemifera major perennis. *Syn.* 139 Urtica major vulgaris. *I. B.* major vulgaris et media ſylveſtris. *Park.* urens. *Ger. Common ſtinging Nettle.*

URTICA minor. *Syn.* 140. *Ger.* urens minor *C. B. Pin.* racemifera minor annua. *The leſſer ſtinging Nettle.* They belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. Flower in *July*, very common in Hedges and uncultivated Places, alſo by the Roadſide near the Banks of Incloſures.

The *Nettels* eſpecially the Roots of them are known to be uſeful in ſtopping any immoderate *Fluxe* of Blood, as bleeding at the Noſe, Spitting Blood, or making bloody Urine. They are alſo reckoned *Diuretic*, and ſome will have it that they have a peculiar Quality of taking off the narcotic Effect cauſed by *Hemlock*, *Henbane*, *Stramonium*, &c. The Seeds are likewiſe ſometimes preſcribed.

Urtica mortua. vid. Lamium.

Vulvaria. vid. Blitum fœtidum.

VULNERARIA ruſtica. *Syn.* 325. *I. B.* Anthyllis leguminoſa. *Ger.* Leguminoſa vulgaris. *Park. Kidney Vetch, Ladies Finger.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIII, 2. Flowers in *May* in ſeveral Fields about *Mapperly Houſe* and elſewhere.

FINIS

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An Alphabetical List of Plants in Flower for every Month in the YEAR.

The Letter *m.* placed after the Name denotes the Middle, and the Letter *l* the latter End of the Month, the Figure shews the Number of Months during which each Plant continues in Flower; if neither Letter nor Figure appears, it signifies that such a Plant Flowers in the Beginning of the Month and goes out in the same Month.

March.

ALDER *l.* Anemone 2. Butter-Bur *m.* Celandine (the lesser) 2. Charlock *l* 5. Chickweed 5. Coltsfoot *m* 2. Cowslips 2. Crocus (Spring) Crowfoot (Sweet wood) Daisie 8. Dandelion 8. Elm *l* 2. Golden Maiden hair. Golden saxifrage *l.* Groundsel 8. Ground Ivy *l* 5. Lambs Lettuce *l* 4. Laurel (Spurge) 2. Maple *l* 3. Marsh Marygolds *l* 3, Mouse ear Scorpion Grass (the small) *m* 3. Nettle (dead) red and white *m* 5. Oak *l.* Osiers. Poplar. Primrose *l* 2. Rosemary 2. Sallow. Service Tree. Shepherds Purse *l* 5. Strawberry *l* 2. Saxifrage (white) *l* 2. Violets. Willows *l.* Whitlow-

grass

grafs, (common) (rue leaved) 2. Yew.

April.

Adders Tongue. Alexanders *m* 2. Alkanet (bastard) *m* 3. Apple *m*. Afh. Bean *l* 1. Birch *l* 2. Broom *m. Seldom quite out of Flower.* Buckwheat *l* 1. Bugle *l* 3. Bugloſs *l* 2. Celandine (great) *l* 2. Cherry-tree. Cheſnut-tree 2. Chickweeds *all the reſt* 5. Creſſes (Rock) (Swines) 2. (winter) *l* 3. *all the reſt of the* Crowfeet. 3 Currants *l* Dogs Mercury 2. Earth nuts 2. Elder (common) l 2. Elder (dwarf) *l* 2. Fools ſtones male and female. Gerania all *l* 5. Germander (wild) 4. Groſſe *ſeldom totally out of Flower. Some of the* Hawkweeds 2. Herb Paris. Hogs Fennel 3. Horſe-tails. Hyacinth 2. Ladies-ſmock 3. Liver wort (ſtone) Lizard-flower. Meadow-pink or *Wild Williams l* 3. Mouſe-ear *l* 3. Peaſe. Plantains *l* 3. Prickwood *the reſt of the* Scorpion-graſſes 2. All the Sorrels *l* 3. Stitchwort *l* 2. Thorn (black] [white) *l* 1. ſeveral of the Trefoils *l* 2 Tuberous Moſchatel. Wall flower 4. Walnut-tree. Water-wort. Water Violet 2.

May.

Archangel (yellow) 2. Arrow head 2. Arum. Avens 2. Barberry Buſh. Battatos. Bindweed 2 Birdsfoot. Birdsfoot Trefoils 2. Biſtort. Blackberry buſh. Brooklimes 2. Bryony *both* white and black 2. Buckbean Buckhorn. Bugloſs [Vipers] 3. Burnets 2. Butterwort. Campions 3. Canterbury Bells 2. Catchfly 3. Chamomiles 2. Cher-

Chervil wild 2. Chervil. (hemlock) with rough Seeds 2. Chickweed, (long leaved rough with a large Flower) 2. Cicely, (wild) 2. Cinquefoils *all* 2. Clary 2. Clivers 3. Comfry 2, Cornflower 2 Cotton-groundſel 2. Cotton-ruſh. Cowparſnep 3. Cowquake and all Graſſes. Creſſes, (water) 2. Croſswort 3. *all the reſt of the* Crowfeet. All the Docks 2. Dogberry buſh. Dropwort 3. Ducksmeat 4. Dyersweed 2. Eyebright *l* 3. Eye bright Cow-wheat *l* 3. Fir-tree, Flag, [yellow] 2. Flax, (mountain) 2. Flixweed *l* 2. Flowering-Ruſh. Fluellin 2. Frogsbit *l* 1. Garlicks. Graymill or Gromell 2. *the reſt of the* Hawkweeds *l* 2. Hedge-muſtard 3. Hedge Nettle 2. Hemlock 2. Henbane 2. Herb twopence Honey-ſuckle 2. Hounds Tongue *l* 2. Juniper-tree. Kidney-vetch 2. Knot-graſs, (common) 3. (German) 2. Ladies-mantle 2. Ladies Bedſtraw both the white and the yellow 3, Water-Lillies *l* 3. Lentils. Lime-tree. Liquorice, (wild) 2. *Moſt of the* Looſeſtrifes 2. Madder, (wild) 2. Maiden-pink 2. *All the* Mallows *m* 3. Marſh-pennywort. Marygold, (corn) 3. May weed 3. Meadow-rue *l*. Melilot. Milkwort *l* 2. Nettles *l* 2. Nightſhade, (deadly) *l* 2. Nipplewort *m* 3. *Moſt* Orchiſes 2. Pellitory of the Wall *l* 1. *Both* the Pimpernells. *All* the Pondweeds. *All the* wild Poppies. Privet. Rampion 2. Rattles-Reed *l* 2. *All the* Roſes 2. Ruſhes. Salomons-ſeal. Sanicle 2. The greater and leſſer Scabious 2. The reſt of the Scorpion-Graſſes. Scurvy-graſs. Self heal 3. Shepherds-Needle. Silverweed 2. Sneezewort *l* 2. Sowthiſtles 3. Sweet-ſmelling Flag. *All the* Thiſtles 3. Tormentil *l* 2

Tower-Muſtard *l* 2. *The reſt of the* Trefoils. Twayblade. The Valerians 2. The Vetches. Water Penny wort. Wood-Pea. Woodruff.

June.

Angelica 2. Agrimony 2. Arsmart 2. Aſparagus. Baſils, (wild.) Blinks. Burnet Saxifrages. 2. Bur-reeds. Calamint, and all the Mints, *alſo* Catmint *m* 2. Carrot, (wild) 2. Centory (the leſſer) (yellow) 2. Chickweed, (long leaved Water) 2. Clowns allheal. Cockle 2. Cow-wheat *l* 2. Cud-weeds 2. Dock, (great water.) Dropwort, (water.) Elecampane. Feverfew. 2. Figwort. Fleabane 2. Foxglove. Germander, (water) Goutwort Haresfoot-Trefoil 3. Hedge-Hyſop. Hemp-Nettles 2. *All the* Horehounds. Holly-tree. Horſe Radiſh. Houſe Leek 2. Jack by the Hedge 2. St John's wort 2. Inchanters Night-ſhade 2. Marjoram, (wild) 2. Matfellons 2. Meadow-ſweet. Meadow-ſaxifrage. Mercury, (common.) Mother wort *m* 1. Muſtards. *All the* Orrachs 2. Panſies 2. Pennyroyal. Plantains, (water.) Purſlane. Purſley piert 2. Radiſh, (water.) Ragworts 3. Reſt harrows *m* 3 Sage (wood) 2. Smallage 2. Spearworts Spurry 2. *All the* Stone-crops. Sundew. Tanſy 2. Teaſel, (wild.) Thorn-Apple. Tragopogon. Valerian (mountain.) Willow herb (Spiked) 2.

July.

Baſil, (great wild.) Burdock. Cats Tail. Hemp-Agrimony 2. Liquorice. Mugwort. The Mul-

leins

leins. St. Peters wort. Parſnep (water). Sawwort 2 The Spurges. Sunflower, (the little.) Vervain 2. Wormwood. Yarrow 3.

AUGUST

Female Fluellin. Graſs of Parnaſſus. Stinking Gladwin. Wild Succory.

SEPTEMBER.

Meadow Saffron.

JANUARY.

Sometimes the Anemone and ſmall Daiſie. The Hſael 3.

FEBRUARY.

The Box-tree. The blue Spring Crocus.

From the latter End of *Auguſt* to the End of *November*, and from *January* to the End of *February* is the Time for Fungus's and Moſſes, except very few of the former which do not appear till *April*, as the *Morel* and *Jews Ears*. And ſome of the latter which bear their Heads in *April* and *May*, and ſome in the beginning of *June*.

Directions for gathering the ſeveral Parts of PLANTS.

It is too common to grub up all ſorts of Roots without Diſtinction in *Autumn*, after moſt of

them have yielded all their Virtue towards the Growth of the Herb, Flower, and towards perfecting the Seed, and consequently can be of very little service for any medicinal Purpose. The best Time therefore to take up all kinds of them is, when the young Leaves just begin to appear above Ground. It is then, the Root is provided with its full Strength to answer either Vegetation, or physical Uses.

The fittest Time to gather an Herb, is when the Flower is just ready to open.

The Flowers, when they are full blown. and

The Fruit and Seed when kindly ripe.

Small Roots will dry very well if spread on a dry Floor, but large ones must be cut in Slices strung and hanged up to dry.

Herbs should be tied into small Bunches and hanged up where there is dry Air but no Sun, and as soon as they are dry enough, they should be put up in Paper Bags and kept from the Dust.

The Flowers should be spread thin upon a Linnen Sheet on a Table or dry Floor where the Sun cannot reach them and afterwards put up as the Herbs, or which is better in Canisters.

Omitted

* Bryum trichoides aureum capsulis pyriformibus nutantibus, *Dr. Dillenius.* This I found in *Nottingham Park*, growing to the Roof part of one of the Rock Holes, it bears Heads much about the same Time as N. 18. *viz.* about *May.*

Campanula rotundifolia, *Syn.* 277. *Ger.* minor sylvestris rotundifolia *Park. The lesser round leaved Bell-Flower.* Flowers in *August*, in the Hollow beyond *Larkdale* and in many other Places belongs to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1.

Clinopodium origano simile *Syn.* 239. *C. B* Pin quorundam origani facie *I. B.* Acinos. *Ger.* sive Clinopodium majus *Park. Great wild Basil.* Common in *Colwick Lane* on the left Hand going thither from *Nottingham*, and elsewhere It belongs to Cl. I. Gen. XIV.

Not-

Notwithstanding the Care which has been taken in correcting the Press, the following ERRATA *are insensibly crept in, which the Reader is desired to correct with his Pen.*

PREFACE p. 6. l. 2. r. Inactivity. l. 10. r. which. *Abreviated Names.* p 1. l 7. r. Clusii. l 2. r. Indigenarum. Page 18. l 10. r. Solanum. p 20. l 34. r. Ache. p 23 l 8. r. ARTEMISIA. p 27. l 17. r. Liquors. p 30. l 10 r. wild. p 40. l 11. r. fere. l 18. r. Buglossum. p 41. l 22. r. *pastoris.* l 23. r. *pastoria.* p 43. l 13. * l 17. * r. petræa. p 44. l 26. after foregoing., p. 46. l 8. dele for. l 27. r. Sugar. p 48. l 2. r. Flower. l 12. r. Atractylis. l 21. r. Inflammation. p 49. l 17. r. coronaria, p 51. l 31. r. Nummularia. p 52. l 25. r. Bar. p 54. l 2. to l 6. is a Mistake, for Mr. *Ray* commends the Juice and not the the Powder. p 59. l 9. r. Cornel. p 72. l 30. r. On. p 74. l 26. r. detersive. p 82. l 10. r. AMANITA. p 84. l 32. r. small. p 86. l 2. * l 29. r. tertius. p 87. l 8. r. Bosist. l 21. r. *Bocc.* l 29. r. the. p 96. l 8. r. viridi, p. 101. l 28. r. asswage. p 106. l 34. r. Pennywort, p 110. l 31. r. majusculis. p 111. l 4. r. Mapperly. p 117. l 1. r. Nettle. p 120. l 2. r. LAPATHUM. p 121. l 17, r. *Brittannica.* p 124. l 10. r. Flowers. p 125. l 29. r. rotun- p 126. l 20. r Corallinus. p 128. l 31. r Licheni- p. 129. l 2. r. modo. p 130. l 30. r. LICHENOIDES. p 132 l 22. r. Experience. p 134. l 20. r. Glyzyrrhiza. p 136. l 2. r. Female. p 139. l 13. r. Hedges. l 25. dele of. p. 140. l 4. r. occasioned. p 141. l 11, r. Physician. p 142. l 6. r. Physicians. l 10. r. Intestines. p 145. l 9. r. MESPILUS. p 146. l 4. r. Hottonia. p 149. l 7. r. plentifully. p 159. l 11. r. either. p 161. l 16. * 284. l 17. r. *Cockscomb.* p 165. l 8. r. from. p 166. l 2 r. PEUCEDANUM. l 5. r. Wood. p 170. l 2. r. a. p 173. l 2. instead, of bruised r. pounded. l. 25. dele, it. p 189. l 10. *The Page of the Synopsis belongs to the Line following.* p 190 r. are. p 193, l 27. r. some. p 194. l 21. r. humilis. p 197. l 17. r. Ingredients. p 201. l 7. r. one. p 205. l 8. r. Vulneraries. l 15. r. Carminative. l 24. r. the. p 206. l 22.

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22. r. The. p 208. l 32. r. indigenous. p 209. l 2. r. Narcotic. l 17. r. whereupon. p 210. l 3. r. foregoing. l 5. r. exasperatus. l. ult. r. SPAR- p. 215. l 8. r. Thalictrum. p 216. l 4. r. antiepileptic. p 221. l 28. r. Asthmatic. l 29. r. frequently. p 223. l 13. r. convulsive. p. 224. l 9. r. the. l 12. r. Agglutinents. l 29. dele du. p. 227. l 5. r. ibid. *Index.* p 1. col. 2. l 24. r. Borrage. p 3 col. 1. l 14. r. Cow-wheat. col. 2. l 2. r. Hawkweed. p 8: col. 1. l 32. r. Shepherd's.

General Distribution. p 2. l 25. r. imperfect. p 3. l 16. r. Coralline. p 5. l 21. r. uniform. l 22. r. membran. p 6. l 16. r. pedicules. p 8. l 5. Meat. p 13. l 8. r. of. l 9. r. of. p 14. l ult. r. thence. p 17. l 26. l. r. Scurvy. p. 18. l 31. r. invert its. p 21. l 27. r. small. p 22. l 17. r. Sneezing. l 23. r. *Tetrapetalous.*

General Distribution of PLANTS *according to Mr.* RAY'S *Synopsis.*

MR. RAY divides all Vegetables into two Classes, the *1st* comprises all imperfect and perfect *Plants*, whether Soft or Shrubby; the *2d*, *Trees* and *Shrubs*.

The first Class he divides into xxviii Heads, of which the three first contain the imperfect Kinds, (these, especially the *Mosses*, were first brought into Method by Dr. *Dillenius*, present Professor of Botany at *Oxford*.)

Genus I. He calls *Fungus*, which is the lowest kind of Vegetables, bearing neither Flower nor Seed, as has yet been discovered. This takes not only in, what is commonly known by the Name of *Musheroon* or *Toad-stool*, but every spongy Excrescence of the Earth, Trees or Timber exposed to the Air, even Walls and Vaults not excepted. This Kind differs from all others in

1. That it has nothing like the Colour of an Herb, nor properly speaking any Leaves.

2. That in Shape (which is various) it has no affinity with any Herb whatever.

3. That it suddenly grows, and as it owes it's Birth to Putrefaction, for the most part also soon decays.

The *Fungus* is ſub-divided into five Species, *viz.* into

1. Thoſe which have *Caps* and *Combs*.

2. Thoſe which have *Caps* without *Combs*.

3. Thoſe which have no *Caps*, as

a. The *Fungoides*, which is an Excreſcence bearing no Cap, the Pedicules, or Stalks of which are variouſly configurated and branched out, of an uniform Subſtance, having neither Comb, Holes, nor Pores.

b. The *Peziza*, is likewiſe of an uniform Subſtance, and ſometimes has a Foot Stalk, ſometimes none, but the Edges of it are commonly ſo drawn together that very often they form one or more conſiderable Cavities, whence ſuch are called *Cup Muſheroons*.

c. The *Agaric*, this has neither Cap nor Pedicule, or Stalk, grows moſtly horizontally out of the Side of Trees, Shrubs, Poſts, &c. and is underneath ſometimes ſmooth, ſometimes porous, and ſometimes has a Comb.

4. The *Duſty Fungus*.

5. The *Subterraneous Fungus*, of which I know of none about *Nottingham*. They are called *Tru es*, and were firſt diſcovered by Hogs.

GEN. II. *Sea Plants*, or a kind of impefect *Plants*, which only appear when the Sea leaves the Shore, and ſome only after a Storm. Theſe come under the Denomination of

1. *Spongia*, or *Sponge*, which neareſt approaches to the foregoing *Genus*. It grows deep under Water, is of a ſoft woolly

woolly and ſpringy Subſtance, full of Holes, and very readily ſucks in and retains Water.

2. *Alcyonium* is a *Fungus* like Vegetable, various in Shape, ſometimes covered with a ſandy Cruſt, and ſometimes with a callous Matter, is within ſpungy, and often of a more compact fleſhy Subſtance.

3. *Eſchara*, is of a ſtony Subſtance, in ſome Meaſure reſembling a kind of Web or Network.

4. *Corallium*, or *Coral*, is a ſtony Vegetable, branched in the Nature of a little Shrub without Leaves, having no viſible Holes or Pores.

5. *Lythophyton*, is of a middle Kind, between an horny and ſtony Subſtance, generally covered with a ſtony either fibrous Matter, or cloſe Cruſt.

6. *Corallina*, or *Caroline Moſs*, is a kind of *Sea Plant*, which is divided into ſubtil Branches, each of which is compoſed as it were of ſo many ſmall Joints.

7. *Fucoides*, is a Plant growing under Water, of a middle Subſtance, between a *Fucus*, *Coralline*, and *Conferva*, ſometimes divided into very ſmall Branches, like *Earth Moſſes*. It differs from the *Fucus*, in being of a tenderer Subſtance, and from the *Coralline* and *Conferva*, in having neither Knots nor Joints.

8. *Fucus*, is a *Sea Plant* of different Shape as to Leaves and Branches, it is of a tough Leather like Subſtance, having here and there Bliſters full of Air, and towards the End of the Branches ſometimes a kind of Tubercles or Heads, ſeeming to contain ſomething like Seed. This Plant is what the common People call *Sea Wreck*, which is gathered about the Sea Coaſt, and flung upon the Land, where it rots and makes the Ground

Ground extremely fruitful. In *Guernsey* the poor People dry it, and lay it up in Heaps for Fuel, and use the Ashes for the above-mentioned Purpose.

2. *Alga* is a *Plant* growing under Water, with very narrow long Grass Leaves, bearing a more conspicuous Seed-Vessel than the *Fucus*, which when ripe bursts and sheds its Contents.

GEN. III. *Muscus* or *Moss*. This is a kind of Vegetable destitute of any perfect Seed, many bearing in the room of a Flower small Heads upon tender Stalks, containing a sort of seminal Dust, which seems to promote the Propagation of fresh Buds shuting forth, either sideways from between the Leaves, or from the Extremity of the old Branches, which do never intirely decay, but revive if Moisture comes to them; others have no such Heads, and are either of a constant uniform Make, or else at certain Times have Pelts, or little Shields, or Tubercles upon their Surface. These two last Sorts may be called barren *Mosses*, the other florid *Mosses*.

Of the barren *Mosses* we meet with four sorts,

1. *Byssus*, which is of all the *Mosses* the lowest Kind, of a most subtil Texture, hardly discernable by the naked Eye, consisting either of a fine Dust, adhering to various Substances, or of a most subtil downy Web. It is of a lasting Nature, and appears always the same.

2. *Conferva*: This is a barren *Moss*, bearing no Heads, Pelts nor Tubercles, consisting of nothing but thin, long, round Leaves, or rather Filaments.

3. *Ulva*

3. *Ulva*, is a barren *Moſs*, which differs from the foregoing, in that its Leaves are very thin and flat, ſometimes broad, ſometimes narrow, and not rarely tubulous or hollow.

4. *Lichenoides*, is a *Moſs* of a more hard and compact Subſtance than any of the foregoing, from which it farther differs in having Pelts, or little Shields, or Tubercles. Not bearing any flowery Heads diſtinguiſhes this Kind from the *Lichen* and *Lichenaſtrum*.

Of the florid *Moſſes* xi Kinds are known.

5. *Mnion*, differs from all other florid *Moſſes* in bearing two different Heads, the one a round duſty Head without any covering; the other like other florid *Moſſes*, an oblong little Husk containing the Duſt; this laſt Head ſtands upon a longer, and the duſty on a ſhorter Pedicule,

6. *Fontinalis*, bears uniform Heads, coming forth either from between the Leaves, or at the Extremity of the Branches, without any Pedicule, which when ripe open transverſly and drop their little Cap.

7. *Hypnum*, is a florid *Moſs* with uniform Heads covered with an oblique Calyptra or little membronous Hood; when ripe, they open transverſly and drop their Cap, which in ſome, leaves a ſmooth, in others an indented Margin to the Head; the Pedicules are in this Kind pretty long, and wrapp'd up at the Bottom in a ſcaly covering diſtinct from the Leaves. This *Moſs* creeps and ſpreads its Branches very much, which are more numerous than in the *Bryum*.

8. *Polytrichum*, is a florid *Moſs*, the Head of which is covered with an upright and gold coloured Calyptra or Hood;

Hood; when the Cap drops, it leaves a ſmooth Edge, the little Stems grow upright and are without Branches, ſending forth the Pedicules out of the Top, which have no ſcaly covering at their Baſis.

9. *Bryum*, differs from the foregoing in having a ſmooth Hood, which ſometimes is upright, ſometimes oblique. The Pedicules grow commonly out of the Top of the Branches which are generally upright; ſometimes theſe Stalks grow from the Root, or the Shoots which made the preceeding Year the Top Branches. When the Cap drops, it leaves the Edge of the Head ſometimes ſmooth, ſometimes indented.

10. *Sphagnum*, is a florid *Moſs* bearing Heads with Caps like the preceeding Kinds, but no Hoods; they having very ſhort or no Pedicules.

11. *Selago*, is a florid *Moſs*, the Heads of which proceed from between the Leaves, they have neither Cap nor Hood, but when ripe open lengthways in two Parts and ſhed their Contents, but no Part of the Head ſeparates.

12. *Selaginoides*, agrees in every Thing with the *Selago* except the Heads, which are compoſed of three or four Grains; theſe when ripe open like ſo many Husks, and ſhed each of them a little whitiſh Grain not unlike *Millet*.

13. *Lycopodium*, is a florid *Moſs*, having neither Pedicule nor Cap, in which it agrees with the *Selago*, but the Husks do not grow at any Diſtance from each other, but cloſe together, forming a kind of ſcaly Club, within the Scales of which are placed ſmall kidney-like Husks, which open when ripe, but do not drop off.

14. *Ly-*

14. *Lycopodioides*, differs in the ſame manner from the *Lycopodium* as the *Selaginoides* from the *Selago*.

15. *Lichenaſtrum*, is a florid *Moſs*, bearing a kind of Heads, which when ripe open into four Parts, and repreſent a Flower in Form of a Croſs, they open to the very Baſis of the Head, and ſhed their Duſt. Theſe Heads are naked, each being ſupported by a Pedicule more or leſs long, which riſes out of a Sheath, which at the Top opens itſelf into two or more Parts.

16. *Lichen*, is a *Moſs* bearing both Flower and Seed, it's florid Heads are of different Figure, and when come to Maturity ſend forth many variouſly divided monopotalous Flowers, the Seeds which are ſmall and flattiſh round, grow in ſeparate Cups on the flat of the Leaves, ſometimes upon the ſame Plant with the Flower, ſometimes on a different Plant of the ſame Kind. In ſome Sorts of *Lichen* or *Liverwort* there grows an Umbella, producing neither Flower nor Seed. The Pedicules of neither Sort have any Sheath-like Covering as the foregoing, but are naked. The Leaves of theſe Plants are of an herbacious Colour and Subſtance, of an uncertain Shape, ſpreading themſelves in Breadth on the Ground, Stone Walls, or wherever they grow, to which they cling by numberleſs hairy Roots growing on the back ſide of the Leaves.

GEN. IV. *Capillary Plants*, and ſuch as are nearly related to them.

They are diſtinguiſhed from each other

1. By having undivided Leaves.
2. By jagged and pinnate Leaves.
3. By Leaves once ſubdivided. And
4. By twice ſub-divided Leaves. Theſe are branched.

Thoſe

Thoſe which come neareſt the *Capallaries* are the following, *viz.*

Adders Tongue, *Moonwort*, all the Kinds of *Ducks Meat*, and all the *Horſe Tails*.

GEN. V. *Herbs* with *Apetalous* Flowers.

1. Without either *Petala* or *Stamina*.
2. Having only *Stamina*.

GEN. VI. *Milky Herbs*, bearing naturally compounded double Flowers.

1. With pappous or downy Seeds.
2. *Milky Herbs* bearing double Flowers with flat *Petala*, and ſolid Seeds without Down.

GEN. VI. *Herbs* with compounded diſcous Flowers, and downy Seeds, but not milky.

GEN. VIII. *Corymbiferous Herbs*, or bearing compounded diſcous Flowers and Seeds without Down.

Herbs ſomewhat approaching the *Corymbiferous*, are all the *Scabiouſes* and *Teaſels*.

GEN. IX, Large headed *Herbs*, or ſuch as have their Flowers compounded of many ſmall fiſtular Flowers.

GEN. X. *Herbs* with ſimple perfect Flowers, of which each is ſucceeded by one ſingle naked Seed.

GEN.

GEN. XI. *Umbelliferous Herbs.*

1. With broad flat leafy Seeds, or having a leafy Edge about them.
2. With long puffy Seeds.
3. With ſhort Seeds.
4. With tuberous Roots.
5. With channell'd Seeds.
6. With rough hairy or briſtly Seeds.
7. With intire or undivided Leaves.

GEN. XII. *Stellate Herbs.*

GEN. XIII. *Rough leaved Herbs.*

GEN. XIV. *Verticillated Herbs*, and ſhrubby *Plants.*

GEN. XV. *Herbs* bearing many naked Seeds.

GEN. XVI. Berry-bearing *Herbs.*

GEN. XVII. *Herbs* bearing many horned Seed Pods.

GEN. XVIII. *Herbs* bearing one ſingle dry Seed-Veſſel, ſucceeding a *monopetalous Flower.*

1. A regular *Flower.*
2. An irregular *Flower.*

GEN. XIX. } *Herbs* with *Dipetalous* and
XX. } *Tripetalous Flowers*, bearing Seed-Veſſels.

GEN. XXI. *Herbs* with *Tetrapetalous Flowers*, bearing great and ſmall Cods.

1. Great Cods.
2. Small Cods.

GEN. XXII. *Anomalous Herbs* with *Tetrapetalous Flowers*, bearing Seed Veſſels.

GEN. XXIII. *Herbs* with a *papilionaceous Flower*, or *leguminous Plants*.

1. Climbing *leguminous Herbs*.
2. *Leguminous Herbs*, neither three leaved, nor having a jointed Stalk.
3. *Trifoliate leguminous Herbs*.

GEN. XXIV. *Herbs* with *pentapetalous Flowers*, bearing Seed-Veſſels.

1. With two and two Leaves oppoſite on the Stalk.
2. With the Leaves either placed alternately, or without any Order.

GEN. XXV. *Herbs* with *Hexapetalous* and *polypetalous Flowers*, bearing Seed-Veſſels.

GEN. XXVI. *Herbs* with *bulbous Roots*.

Herbs bearing Affinity to the *Bulbous*. To theſe belong the *Orchis's Tway Blade*, and a few others.

GEN. XXVII. *Graſs-leaved culmiferous Herbs* with an imperfect Flower.

1. With

1. With larger Grain, as all ſorts of Corn.
2. With ſmaller Grain, viz. Graſſes.
   a. Spiked Graſs.
   b. Woolly headed or paniculated Graſs.

GEN. XXVIII. *Graſs-leaved* not *culmiferous Herbs*, with imperfect *ſtamineous Flowers*.

1. Many ſpiked *Cyprus Graſs*.
2. *Cyprus Graſs*, with ſeveral Spikes at the End of the Stalk, without a barren Spike above them.

Cyperus's ſo called by *Botaniſts*.

Scirpus Bulruſh, this kind of *Plant* bears *ſtamineous Flowers* and *naked Seeds* gathered into a ſquamoſe or ſcaly Head, each Scale holding a flattiſh triangular Seed, the Stalk is without any Knots, round, and has a ſpongy Pith, whence the Proverb,

Nodum in Scirpo quærit,
He ſeeks a Knot in a Bulruſh.

Juncus Ruſh, differs from the *Bulruſh*, in having an *hexapetalous Calix*, and as many *Stamina* as the *Calix* has Leaves, and many Seeds contained in a Seed Veſſel.

Graſs-leaved not *culmiferous Herbs*, of a ſingular and anomalous Kind, are the *Lingua*, the *Cats-tails*, the *Burreeds*, and the *Calamus aromaticus* or ſweet ſmelling *Flag*.

CLASS II,

Of TREES and SHRUBS.

GEN. I. TREES and SHRUBS, with *apetalous Flowers*, bearing their Fruit remote from the Flower.

1. *Nuciferous* or *Nut-bearing*.
2. *Coniferous* or bearing Fruit in Shape of a Cone.
3. *Bacciferous*, bearing Berries.
4. *Lanigerous*, bearing woolly Catkins.
5. Bearing leafy Seed Veſſels.

GEN, II. *Trees* and *Shrubs* bearing a petaloid Flower with the Fruit contiguous to it.

1. With the Flower growing to the Top of the Fruit.
2. With the Flower growing to the Bottom of the Fruit, which when ripe is Juicy.
4. With the Flower growing to the Bottom of a dry Fruit.

Expanation

Explanation of ſome Botanical *and* Phyſical Terms of Art *not cleared up in their Places.*

Agglutinents, are ſuch *Plants*, or Parts of *Plants* as will eaſily form themſelves into a Jelly. Their glutinous Nature ſheaths the ſharp Particles of a thin and poor Blood, renders it of a better Conſiſtence, and by leſſening the Rapidity of it's Circulation, gives it Time to depoſite ſuch Parts as will give Nutriment to the Solids. This kind of *Simples* are of great Service in *Hectick Fevers* and *Conſumptions*, in *Fluxes*, *Strangury*, and all Diſorders proceeding from ſharp Humours, ſuch are the *Flowers and Roots of Comfrey*, *Hounds Tongue*, *White Mullein*, *Colts-Foot*, &c.

Alexipharmicks, by this Name are underſtood all *Plants*, which by the aromatic Warmth and extraordinary Subtilty of their Parts, inſtead of cauſing any organic Motion, paſs the Lacteals, attenuate the Blood, and force any lurking malignant Particles in it from the inward and nobler Parts to the Surface of the Body, and increaſing Perſpiration, make a Diſcharge by the Glands of the Skin. Of this Family are *Angelica*, *the Root of Burnet Saxifrage*, *Calamint*, *Baum*, and the moſt powerful of all *Saffron*.

Alteratives, are Medicines which occaſion a Change

Change in the Fluids, by mixing with the whole Mass of Blood, and passing along with it through all, even the minutest Channels. This general Term takes in whatever is understood by *Agglutinents*, *Emollients*, *Restoratives*, and *Detersives*.

Anomalous Plants, are such as cannot be brought under any regular Head.

Apetalous Flowers, are imperfect, and have no *Petala* or *flowery Leaves*.

Apices, are Knobs appearing on the Top of the *Stamina* of a Flower; they shed when brought to Maturity a seminal Dust, which is the Male Part of the Plant, and renders the Seed, which is the Female Part, fruitful.

Astringents, Under this Denomination come all *Plants*, which discover an Austereness to the Taste, or a dry Roughness upon the Tongue. These crisp and brace the Fibres into a more compact Tone. They generally act upon the nearest Parts with most certainty and safety, and are very useful in bracing the Fibres of a too much relaxed Stomach, in stopping vomiting Blood, Looseness and bloody Fluxes, but in more remote Relaxations, as that of the Kidneys, Bladder, or the uterine Vessels; they are not so much to be depended upon, for they rather increase than diminish them, by squeezing the nearer Passages, and forcing their Contents into the remoter Channels, which thence

thence become ſtill more weak and lax. In ſuch Caſes therefore, eſpecially in too copious menſtrual Diſcharges, as well as Female Weakneſſes, *Agglutinents* joined to ſuch Medicines as are capable of abſorbing and drying up the ſuperfluous Moiſture with a ſmall Addition of theſe, will gradually ſtrengthen the Parts, and anſwer the End much better. e. g. *Yarrow*, *Sanicle*, *Knot-graſs*, *red Roſes*, *Quinces*, *Oak-bark and Acorns*, *the Roots of Biſtort and Tormentil*, &c. are of this Kind.

Bulbous Roots, are thoſe which conſiſt of but one round Head, ſending forth at their Baſis many Fibres or Strings.

Calix, is the Cup of the Flower in any *Plant*, which ſupports the *Petala*.

Cardiacks. This Term takes in all aromatic ſweet ſmelling Herbs and Flowers, which the more ſubtil and volatile they are, the more the Vibration of the Nerves is invigorated by them, the Fibres of the Solids ſtrengthened, the Spirits raiſed, and the Heart comforted, and thus they deſerve the Name of *Cordials*. Of this Kind are *wild and ſweet Marjoram*, *Lavender*, *Roſemary*, *Clove-gilliflower*, *Roſes*, *Wild and Garden Thyme*, &c.

Carminatives. This Word has it's Derivation from *Carmen*, which means not only a Poem or Song, but likewiſe an Inchantment, and as the Medicines of this Kind cauſe often ſo ſwift a Change from exquiſite Pain to perfect Eaſe

that

that it surprises the Patient; they probably have upon that Account obtained this Name; under this Head are ranked all such Simples as promote the Expulsion of Wind. They are of warm light subtil Particles, and therefore are capable of rarefying such Collections of Vapours as are lodged in the Bowels, they are likewise useful in outward Applications, as they warm, rarefy and attenuate obstructed Humours, and help to discuss them; they also become great Correctors when joined to strong Catharticks. Of this sort are, *Cammomile*, *the Seeds of Fennel*, *Wild Carrot*, *Carraway*, *Bay Berries*, *Juniper Berries*, &c.

Catharticks, are such Plants as stimulate the Intestines not only to discharge their Contents, but likewise such other Humours as in Proportion to the Strength of the Medicine are rendered more fluid and moveable, and drawn by it from the Glands of the Intestines. Of the milder sort are, *Violets*, *Damask Roses*, *Prunes*, &c. Of the rougher, *Mountain Flax*, *Buckthorn Berries*, &c.

Cephalicks, strictly so called, are of the same Nature as *Cardiacks*, for whatever contributes to the support of the nervous Fluid cannot but be beneficial to the Head, which is apparent, in that their fragrancy strikes the Nostrils, and immediately affects the Head with a grateful Sensation. There are another kind of *Plants*, which tho' they do not give a sudden Supply of Spirits; yet are very good *Cephalicks* either

in

in preventing any clogging Matter to lodge in the Interſtices of the ſmaller Fibres, by gently irritating their Vibration; theſe are *Deterſives* of ſubtil Parts, as Sage, the Bloſſoms of the Lime-Tree, Muſtard Seeds, &c. or in drying and ſucking up the ſuperfluous Moiſture, which the Nerves not rarely are too much charg'd with, and thus preventing Rheums and other the like Inconveniences attending the Glands, ſuch are *Betony*, *Eye-bright*, &c.

Culmiferous Plants, are thoſe which have a thin, round, ſmooth, hollow, jointed Stalk, having at each Joint one ſingle long, narrow, ſharp pointed Leaf wrapped about it, as *Corn*, and many of the *Graſſes*.

Detergents or *Deterſives*, are Plants, which by the Subtilty of their Parts are fitted to mix with and attenuate, as well as by their ſharpneſs, rub off viſcid Humours from the Coats of the Veſſels, and therefore do not only remove Obſtructions in any of the Channels, but likewiſe wear away any purulent Matter contain'd in Ulcers and Abſceſſes, which makes them both internally and externally of equal Uſe, e. g. *Scurvey-graſs*, *Hedge-muſtard*, *Fumitory*, *Water-Creſſes*, *Stone Liverwort*, *Paul's Betony*, *Brook-lime*, *Wormwood*, *Firr*, &c.

Diaphoreticks; theſe have a great Affinity with the *Alexipharmicks*, which are all Promoters of a Diſcharge by the Skin, nay even *Cephalicks* and *Cardiacks* are much of the ſame Nature,

ture, but that they are quicker in exerting their Power, and more commonly go off by ſome of the larger Paſſages. But ſuch Plants more particularly deſerve the Name of *Diaphoreticks*, which by contracting and ſqueezing the Solids, force out in a copious Sweat ſuch perſpirable Matter, as lay under the Skin ready for Expulſion. Of this Kind are all Acids, the Rob of Elder, &c.

Dipetalous Flowers are ſuch as have two *Petala*.

Diſcous Flowers, are compounded of ſmall Flowers, which are ſo placed as to form a Circle like a Trencher.

Diureticks, are Simples which have a remarkable Property of working upon the urinary Paſſages, and promoting a Diſcharge of Urine. Of this Kind are all Plants which have a conſiderable Quantity of nitrous or alkalious Salt in their Compoſition, and ſuch as have at the ſame Time a mucous Slipperineſs are the beſt of this Kind, becauſe they at once relax and widen the Paſſages, and ſeparate and precipitate the Humour to be diſcharged, as are many of the Emollients. Of the Number of *Diureticks* are *marſh-mallows*, *Sperage*, *Fennel*, *Dropwort*, *Parſley*, *Horſe* and other *Radiſh*, &c.

Emeticks, are Simples which cauſe ſuch an Irritation of the Fibres of the Stomach as to [illegible] peristaltick Motion, and make it diſcharge

charge its Contents upwards, or by the Mouth, e. g. *Peach Bloſſoms*, *Groundſel*, *Carduus Benedictus*, &c.

Emollients, are near a kin to *Agglutinants*, for they ſoften, relax and ſupple the Solids, and ſheath by their ſlimy Nature the Sharpneſs of Humours, e. g. All the *Mallows*, *white Lillies*, *Flax Seed*. The Seeds of *Cucumbers*, *Melons*, *Pumpkins*, all the *Nut kind*, &c. but they differ from them in not being altogether ſo adheſive.

Fiſtular Flowers, are compounded of many hollow, long, ſmall Flowers, like little Pipes.

Hexapetalous Flowers, have ſix *Petala*.

Hyſtericks, are ſuch Plants as are capable either of checking the inordinate Hurry of the Spirits, occaſion'd by the Irritation of the Nerves, proceeding from an inſufficient Secretion, and ſometimes an entire ſtand of it, in thoſe Parts which are deſigned for Generation, as alſo from a Stoppage of the Menſes, or bringing Nature into its regular Courſe, by opening the obſtructed Paſſages: Of the firſt Kind are all ſuch as are of a fœtid or diſagreeable Smell and Taſte, and of a clammy viſcous Texture, and conſequently able to retard the too violent Motions of the nervous Fluid, and to ſlacken the Spring of the Fibres, e. g. *Fever few*, *ſtinking Hore-hound*, *Catmint*, *Rue*, *ſtinking Orache*. Of the latter ſort are all, which

by their Warmth and Subtilty give a greater Force to the Circulation, that the Blood may break through thoſe uterine Capillaries through which theſe Diſcharges are made. Of the Number of theſe are *Penny-Royal*, *Savin*, the *Roots of Bryony*, *Mugwort*, *Saffron*, &c.

Leguminous Plants, are ſuch as come under the Denomination of Pulſe, as *Peaſe*, *Beans*, *Lentils*, and all *Vetches*.

Monopetalous Flowers, are ſuch as conſiſt of one Piece, and drop off whole, tho' many of them ſeem to be divided into four or five *Petala*.

Narcoticks, *Hypnoticks*, and *Opiates*, are Plants which cauſe Sleep. Their Compoſition, according to Dr. *Mead*, chiefly conſiſts in volatile Parts, wrapped up in ſome ſmooth oily Matter. This Mixture gently rarify's the Juices of the Stomach, and occaſions an agreeable Fulneſs which ſets the Mind at Reſt; beſides, as all Pain is attended with a Tenſion and Contraction of the Parts, ſo does their Relaxation cauſed by this Kind of Medicines leſſen or deſtroy the Force of the Stimulus. All the *Poppies*, *Hemlock*, *Nightſhades*, *Henbane*, *Cowſlips*, &c. are of this Kind.

Papilionacious Flowers, are ſuch as have four *Petala* ſo placed, that two ſpreading themſelves Sideways like Wings, make the Flower ſomewhat

what reſemble a Butterfly: as *Peaſe*, *Beans*, and the reſt of the Leguminous or Pulſe Kind.

Pappous Seeds, are ſuch as have at one End a downy Subſtance,, as *Dandelion*, *Sowthiſtle*, &c.

Pelts upon *Moſſes*, are ſmall Shields of different Colours, growing moſt commonly on the Top of the cruſty Sort of *Moſſe*.

Petala, are theſe fine coloured Leaves which form the Flowers of Plants.

Pentapetalous Flowers, have five *Petala*.

Polypetalous Flowers, have many *Petala*.

Reſtoratives, are Plants not very unlike the Agglutinants, only theſe are of more ſubtil Parts. and upon that Account able to paſs thro' the fineſt Strainers or Glands, and add to the Nouriſhment of the remoteſt Parts of the Body. Many of this Kind are more for the Kitchen than the Apothecary's Shop, as, *Chiches*, *Barley*, the Seeds of *Hops*, *Hips*, *Parſnips*, for they repair the Waſte, the Body has ſuſtained by Action or otherwiſe. the *Scabiouſes*, *the* Maiden Hairs, *Colts-foot*, *Golden Rod*, &c. are alſo of this Kind.

Spike, is an Ear of Corn, or ſomething that reſembles it in Shape.

Stamina, are thoſe ſmall Threads which ſurround

round the Style within the Flower, and on which the Apices are placed.

Stamineous Flowers, are those which are destitute of *Petala*, having only *Stamina*.

Stellate Herbs, are such whose Leaves are set round the Stalk at a certain Distance, forming as it were a Star, e. g. *Woodroof*, *White Ladies Bedstraw*, *Mountain Madder*, &c.

Sternutatories, are a Kind of Plants which when dry'd, powdered and drawn up the Nostrils so stimulate the Extremities of the Nerves of the *membrana Pituitaria*, or the Lining of the Nose, that pulling others with which they have a Communication into Consent, they terminate in a convulsive Motion which we call Sneezing, whereby the irritating Matter is thrown off, and the separation of viscid mucous Matter from the Head is promoted. Of the Number of these are, *Tobacco*, *Primroses*, *white Hellebore*, *Lillies of the Valley both Flowers and Leaves*, &c.

Tretapetalous Flowers, are those which have four *Petala*.

Trifoliate Herbs, are Plants which have three and three Leaves upon a Stalk together, as all the *Trefoils*, *Restharrows*, *and Broom*, &c.

Tripetalous Flowers, are such as have only three *Petala*,

Tubercle

Tubercles, are little Risings of a different Colour observed in many crust Mosses,

Tuberous Roots, are such as are formed into one, or several Lumps,, without having any Fibres at their Basis.

Umbelliferous Herbs, are such as have Tufts of Flowers standing on small Stalks proceeding all from the main Stalk, forming themselves into the Shape or Resemblance of an Umberella, e. g. *Carrots*, *Cow-parsnip*, *Parsley*, &c.

Vulneraries, are a Kind of Plants which have in their Composition a moderate Warmth or Activity, softness and cohesive Parts, together with a detersive Virtue, all which are necessary towards curing Ulcers whether inward or outward. Such are, *Celandine*, *Agrimony*, *Ground-Ivy*, *St. Johnswort*, *Melilot*, &c.

My Design not being (in whatever I have said concerning the Virtues of Plants) to instruct those, whose Profession supposes them to be already well acquainted with them; But such whose Distance from seasonable Help, makes it difficult for them, on all Occasions to call in the Assistance of proper Persons. It may not be amiss in this Place to inform them, that if they would feel the good Effect of Plants recommended in the preceeding Tract, they must make Use of them in the Beginning of a Distemper when no other Disorder is interwoven with it, and before the solid Parts are impaired. For in inve-

terate

terate Cases, and where the *Lungs* or the *Liver* are ulcerated or the *Lymphatick Vessels* broke and the Water is floating in the *Belly* &c. or a Complication of diverse Distempers appears at the same Time: the whole and the nicest Judgment of the most skillful Physician does too often find it an hard Task, not to say too hard a Task to manage to the Advantage and safety of the Patient.

FINIS